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AGRICULTURAL EXPLORATIONS

IN

JAPAN, CHOSSEN (KOREA), NORTHEASTERN CHINA, TAIWAN (FORMOSA),
SINGAPORE, JAVA, SUMATRA AND CEYLON

BY

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AGRICULTURAL EXPLORERS

FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION AND FORAGE CROP INVESTIGATIONS
BUREAU PLANT INDUSTRY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1928-1932

PREFACE.

Shortly after Jim and I returned, January 1927, from our agricultural activities in Northeastern China, 1924 to 1927, with the exception of the period from November 1925 to May 1926 when we were associated with Dr. David Fairchild and the Allison V. Armour Agricultural Expedition in Ceylon, Sumatra and Java; I was asked if I would be willing to make a nother similar trip to the Orient within a year or two.

Mr. Henry E. Allanson, Assistant Chief of the Bureau asked the question. He explained that they would like to send Mr. W. J. Morse, soybean expert in the Office of Forage Crop Investigations over as soon as he could get his work here adjusted so that it could be handled during his absence and that they would like to have me go with him. I replied that if I felt as well when the time come to go as I was feeling then that I would be delighted to make the trip.

While in Manchuria we wrote a number of letters urging that Mr. Morse be sent over to join us in the home of the soybean and the country which leads the world in its production. Jim and I felt that the soybean specialist of the Department should see and experience for himself what we were seeing and experiencing in connection with the growing, harvesting and handling of soybeans, the staple grain and money crop of Manchuria.

A little later Mr. Morse was approached about the proposition and expressed himself as being not only in sympathy with it but also his willingness and desire to go. The proposition has thus been edged along until it is practically settled, although not yet officially authorized, however, we are beginning to get things shaped up so that when the trip is authorized we will be in shape to make the move. We are in hopes that we may get matters arranged so that we can sail either from San Francisco or Seattle early in March of the coming year.

Shortly after this matter was broached Mr. Morse decided that he would want to take Mrs. Morse and their little girl. I told him if he did that I would arrange to take Ruth, Jim's wife and also my daughter by adoption, and these arrangements are being planned and arranged for.

We are recording these preliminary facts and also important features and incidences which develop as the work progresses prior to its official authorization and active progress after that date.

Specific details relative to the desirability and needs of this work are set fourth in more or less detail in the introduction and also in the memorandum which Mr. Morse and I prepared in March 1928 and submitted to the head of the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction to be transmitted to the Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry. A copy of this report is incorporated in this report.

When the memorandum was prepared and submitted we only

had in mind doing exploration work in Japan, Chose, (Korea), Northeastern China and Taiwan, (Formosa). We have since added Singapore, Java, Sumatra and Ceylon with the possibility of our return via England and New York.

The regions added are rich in cover crops and green manure crops and introduction of seeds and other plant propagating material of such plants will dovetail in very nicely with the activities in this field which are now being inaugurated and developed in the office of Forage Crop Investigations. In addition it is known that soybeans are being grown in these same regions to a greater or less extent and there is a possibility that we may find there some interesting types or forms which may prove valuable in connection with the work on this crop at home in connection with extending soybean culture further into the South. It is also desirable that the field be carefully surveyed so as to learn the extent of the soybean industry in these regions and also its adaptation, and utilization.

We are desirous of having as full and complete a report of the work and activities of the Dorsett Morse Expedition as is possible from its inception until our return and then have a supplemental report including features which always come up at Washington after the return of the expedition also a report as to the results obtained with the plant material received at Washington as a result of the activities of the expedition in the field.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL EXPLORATIONS

INTRODUCTION

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It is primarily through plant introduction in the form of new species or those related to the ones already established in the United States, and their fullest utilization which, not only promise most for the further extension, development and success of agriculture, but also tend to make the United States more nearly self supporting.

The world is a "Gold Mine" of plant wealth accessible, alike to all nations, however, the development of a countries interest in this vast and practically inexhaustible storehouse of potential agricultural possibilities is not dependent upon the united efforts of the nations but is directly/ⁱⁿproportion to the efforts exerted by each country independently in its search for plant nuggets adaptable to its needs.

The United States has, perhaps, accomplished more in this important field of agricultural research than any of her sister countries, and yet she has but touched the fringe of its possibilities, both as to plant introduction and adaptation.

It has been stated on good authority that more than 90% of the cultivated plants now being grown in the United States, are directly or indirectly the result of plant introduction. Under these conditions it is self evident that Foreign Plant Introduction is one of the most important lines of research investigations now being pushed by the United States Department of Agriculture. In evidence of the practical

value of this line of investigational work to American agriculture we desire to call your attention to the performance record of a few of the very many naturalized plant aliens since their introduction.

Thirty years ago the date palm, of the old world, was scarcely known in the United States and none were grown commercially. Today there is a date industry in the southwestern United States which returns to the fruit growers of that region upwards of \$300,000.00 annually.

A small amount of Sudan Grass, introduced from Africa in 1909 is now a popular and valuable forage crop in the milder semi-arid regions of the United States. The money value of this new plant immigrant to its adopted country is in excess of \$10,000,000.00 annually.

The present very great interest in the Chinese Dry Land Elm Ulmus pumila, is coincident with its introduction from northeastern China in 1908 by the late Frank N. Meyer Agricultural Explorer of the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, U.S. Department of Agriculture. This new plant alien has proven itself adapted to an exceptionally wide range of regional climatic and soil conditions, for it is found doing well from Florida into the Dakotas and from the Eastern Seaboard to the Pacific Coast. Its popularity in the Great Plains region, where its drought and cold resistance and adaptability for use in shade, park and shelter-belt plant-

ings have been demonstrated, is annually increasing and the demand for seed and trees is greater than the supply. In the southwest it is prized as a fast growing ornamental shade tree of distinct merit and greatly to be desired. Many people throughout the United States, where this elm has been given a trial voice the opinion that it one of the best and most valuable of the introduction made by the Office. The fact that this elm is successfully utilized in Harbin, Manchuria as a hedge plant, both useful and beautiful and also for pruning to trees with globular and pyramidal heads add other possibilities for its usefulness in America.

The fruit growers of the South and the Pacific Coast are showing increased interest in the value and importance of the Oriental Persimmon as a possible new orchard crop of very great economic importance, and in the regions where it is known to succeed increased acreages are annually being planted. It is rumored that the persimmon is being experimented with at the John's Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland for the purpose of determining whether or not it is of value as a fresh fruit for persons suffering with diabetes. If it should develop that the persimmon is of special value in this connection, and it is pretty generally recommended by accredited phasitions as a valuable and desirable fresh fruit for diabetes patients, it surely will be a boost for the growing of this fruit. Further than this, if it can be demonstrated through research experiments that the persimmon may be carried in as good or better condition by means of artificial freezing, than is done by the Chinese growers in the vicinity of Peking, Chihli, China, in beds on the ground in the open, during

the winter, the cultivation, in the United States, of this "Golden Apple" of the Orient will, not only vie with the apple, the pear and the peach, but it will also open the markets of the world to the American grown Oriental persimmon.

The "Quetta" Nectarine #18235 introduced from Quetta Baluchistan, Northeastern India in 1906 is attracting wide spread interest among the fruit-growers of California. This season, 1923, Mr. Howard Reed of Vina, Butte, Co. California realized from \$2,200.00 to \$2,700.00 per car for 8 carloads of the fruit shipped to New York City, N.Y. The highest price received during the season for California grown fruit in the East. In view of this fact it is reasonable to expect a rather extended planting of this introduction the coming season, or as soon as plants or propagation material are to be had in quantity.

Through ^{plant} the introduction, selection and breeding; soybean culture in the United States is being rapidly extended throughout both the cotton belt of the South and the corn belt of the North. The acreage devoted to the growing of this plant alien in the United States has increased from 500,000 acres in 1917 to approximately 4,000,000 acres for the year 1923. The Virginia, Manchu and Laredo soybean selections made from introductions made by the late Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer of the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, in 1906, 1911 and 1914 respectively, returned in the aggregate in money value, to their adopted country in 1924, for hay and grain alone upwards of \$7,700,000.00. We do not have statistics as to the return

value of this crop since that date, but a conservative estimate of the money value return of this new plant introduction for the season of 1928, for seed, hay, silage and pasture is placed well above the \$25,000,000.00 mark.

These few instances, of the very many which may be recorded are sufficient, not only to show the very great commercial importance of plant introduction to American agriculture, but also, it is believed, justifies the most liberal financial support for the vigorous and active prosecution this work of Foreign Agricultural Exploration Work.

The countries which have been tentatively selected for agricultural explorations for the period from February 1929 to our return in 1932 as outlined in the preface to this Field Trip Report are shown in colors on the following profile maps. Plans may be changed at any time which may necessitate our abandoning our present outline of procedure and substituting others.

While the work as a whole is general agricultural explorations and every thing possible will be done to accomplish results in this connection, there are two principle objects which it is hoped the expedition can accomplish. They are FIRST to round up, in so far as is possible, the work of observation, investigation and seed collection of desirable varieties, strains, etc of the SOYBEANS in the Orient, and also to secure data and photographs not alone of field operations but also of practices and methods of the utilization of the soybean for food and all other byproducts, especially those industrial. SECOND, to study,

the persimmon industry of the Orient, make observations and still and motion pictures of the features of interest incident to our studies and observations concerning all phases of the industry. Giving special attention to the securing of plant propagating material of any and all desirable varieties and strains, wherever found. Also to learn all possible regarding the harvesting, handling and storage of the fresh fruit as well as its utilization in by-products. Chosen, (Korea) is reported to produce the best quality of persimmons in the world and it is hoped that plant propagating material of their fine varieties can be secured and successfully introduced into the United States. It is also desirable to give special attention to stocks used in the various regions visited and also to obtain propagation material of the same. In 1915 the late Mr. Frank Meyer found in the vicinity of Hangkow, China an orchard of the commercial persimmon, Diospyros kaki worked on a white bark variety of persimmon, Diospyros sinensis. He sent in propagating material but it failed to grow. We hope to be able to secure on this trip both seed and vegetative plant material of this white bark variety. See Meyers picture #12316 and also Fig 1, plate 3 in "Agricultural Explorations in The Fruit And Nut Orchards Of China." By Frank N. Meyer.

The more important features incident to the preparation for this expedition, with lists of material prepared for the work and such other data as may impress us as being of interest and importance in a field trip of this kind will be included in this preparatory volume incident to our getting ready and actually getting under way.

Original Memorandum Regarding Explorations in
Northeastern China, Japan, Korea, and Formosa.

INTRODUCTION:- Through foreign agricultural explorations and plant introductions the success continuation and reestablishment of old plant introductions are effected and new plant introductions of very great economic importance and value are established. Ninety-five percent or more of the agricultural crops of America today are either directly or indirectly the result of plant introductions. The United States leads the nations of the world in its activities in agricultural exploration and plant introduction. As a result of this work this nation's diversification of important and valuable crop production and agricultural research investigations are not surpassed by any other country of the world.

The work of agricultural explorations in northeastern China during the period from August 1924 to December 1926 resulted in the introduction of a large number of valuable types of soybeans, mung beans, wheat, rice, barley, chestnuts, pears, jujubes, persimmons, and other deciduous fruits, vegetables, forest trees, and ornamental shrubs and vines. All were adapted for trial in the temperate regions of the United States and many of them suitable for trial in the semi-arid Great Plains region of America, where the need for such material is so very great.

The observations made, data, and still and motion pictures secured, concerning the Chinese practices of growing, harvesting, handling, and storing soybeans in a country which leads the world in its production has materially stimulated the interest

(Memo. Regarding agric. Explorations

in N. E. China, Japan, Korea & Formosa)

of farmers and research investigators, who have put America's acreage of this extremely valuable plant immigrant ahead of all other countries and next to Manchuria.

The observations made, data and still and motion pictures secured in 1924 to 1926 concerning the growing, harvesting, handling, transportation, and open air winter storage in the vicinity of Peking of the Chinese persimmon, one of the most important and valuable fruit crops of the Orient, has stimulated anew the interest already developed in this crop for America. It has also resulted this year in the California orchardists sending persimmons to eastern markets in car load lots and has opened a new field in cold storage research investigations which may eventually make possible, not only the materially lengthening of the season in which persimmons may be marketed but also make possible the world wide marketing of American grown persimmons.

REGIONS TO BE COVERED:- Japan, Chosen (Korea), Taiwan (Formosa), and North-eastern China. These are regions where agricultural and horticultural operations have been carried on longer and more consecutively than in any other region of the world, and are the leading producing regions of soybeans and the Oriental persimmon - the principal crops to be studied. In these regions are lowlands and mountains, small valleys and extensive plain regions. They embrace a wide range of soil and climatic conditions, varying from the almost tropical in Formosa to the sub-arctic in the northern provinces of Japan and China.

Much of the region is densely populated and of which the agriculture and horticulture is the result of the development of

regarding agric. explorations
.. China, Japan, Korea & Formosa:

an agricultural people of many generations. This has resulted in a very wide range of agricultural products many of which, no doubt, are worthy of extensive trial under the wide range of soil and climatic conditions in America.

The accompanying map shows the general outline of the regions which it is proposed to cover in these explorations.

OBJECTS:- It is proposed to conduct extensive agricultural investigations in the previously mentioned regions, primarily on the following crops:

1. Soybeans: - No one factor has contributed more to the increase of the soybean in America than the development of new varieties through introductions from the Orient. The soybean is a crop of local adaptation, as shown by the numerous varieties in Asiatic countries and the results of extensive tests in the United States. Although grown primarily for forage in the United States, many sections are looking forward to the production of the soybean as a cash grain crop for oil and oil meal, and for human food, and industrial uses. It is quite generally predicted that the soybean will become one of our major crops, particularly in the South of the boll weevil sections and in the Corn Belt states through the menace of the corn borer. To attain this importance in American agriculture high yielding varieties for different uses and adapted to a wide range of soil and climatic conditions are essential. Also, extensive investigations are necessary as to the best methods of planting, culture storage, marketing, and the extensive utilization of the seed for human food and industrial purposes as practiced in these Oriental countries where the soybean has been the most important

food crop for many centuries.

2. Mung Beans:- The mung bean is extensively used in the Orient for bean sprouts, bean vermicelli, and bean gelatine. Several factories are now engaged in the United States in canning mung bean sprouts, the use of which is becoming nearly nation wide. For this purpose mung bean is imported from China although many sections of the United States are undoubtedly adapted to mung bean seed production. With the introduction of suitable varieties and knowledge of the bean vermicelli and bean gelatine industry, seed production of a crop of considerable value could be added to American Agriculture.

3. Kudzu:- This is a perennial forage and pasture crop, native of Japan. It is coming to be recognized as having considerable value for the livestock and dairy industries in our Southern States. As yet propagation is carried on by rooted plants, a very expensive method of establishing a field. All seed comes from Japan, where the plant grows wild. With investigations as to varieties, seeding habits, and growth in Japan, and establishment of fields in America by seed, large areas of soils of low fertility from the southern part of the Corn Belt southward, now useless, could be made of value for pasture.

4. Persimmons:- The commercial culture of the oriental persimmon in America is destined to be of very great economic importance. Varieties of persimmons are adapted for cultivation practically through the Southern States- south of the Potomac River-and on the Pacific Coast. The importance of this crop to American horticulture may some day vie with the apple in value and importance. Japan and Korea are reported to produce the best quality of Oriental persimmons and it is in these regions

as well as in China that is hoped interesting and valuable data may be secured concerning the methods of growing, harvesting, handling, storage, marketing, and utilization of this crop. It is also important to take still and motion pictures showing the methods and practices of the Orientals in connection with this valuable fruit. It is also planned to secure plant propagating material of the best varieties for trial in America. A suitable stock for Oriental persimmons adapted to American conditions is an urgent necessity and it is hoped that a variety or varieties may be found in the persimmon growing regions of the countries to be explored which will meet the need of American horticulturists.

5. Forage, green manure, and cereal crops; fruits, vegetables, trees, and other crops and plants of potential value to American agriculture. Investigations concerning the culture, adaptation, and utilization, and securing seed of these various crops and plants covering the wide range of soil and climatic conditions covered in the regions it is proposed to explore for utilization under similar conditions in the United States.

PERSONNEL:* The Office of Foreign Plant Introduction plans to send on the proposed Agricultural Explorations to Japan, Chosen, Northeastern China and Formosa in 1929, Mr. W. J. Morse, Agronomist in the Office of Forage Crop Investigations--in charge of Soybean, Mung bean, Kudzu and other Oriental leguminous crops, and Mr. P. H. Dorsett, Horticulturist in the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, leader of the Agricultural Exploration work in N. E. China in 1924 to 1927.

16 PLAN OF OPERATIONS:- It is proposed that the expedition leave San Francisco, California, or Seattle, Washington, whichever, at the time may prove to be advantageous; preferably in the spring of 1929, or as soon as practicable after July 1st for Japan. It is the purpose of the members of the expedition, as soon as it is practicable after their arrival in Japan to establish headquarters in an advantageous section of the country, and after becoming familiar with the region and economic crops under cultivation, take up intensive systematic agricultural explorations and continue the same until the region has been satisfactorily covered. Then headquarters will be moved and the operations repeated. In late fall or early winter when field work cannot be very well or successfully carried on, it is proposed to re-headquarters in some one of the several large cities and devote the time to securing information and data, also still and motion pictures relative to the methods and practices pursued in the manufacture and utilization of soybean, mung bean and other economic crop products.

It is believed that not less than twelve to eighteen months will be required to cover, at all satisfactorily Japan, Formosa and Chosen, and that an equivalent amount of time will be necessary to cover the most promising regions in Northeastern China.

PROPOSED HEADQUARTERS:

Japan: Yokohama, Kobe, Sapporo, Tokyo, Kyoto.

Korea: Keijo (Leoui)

Formosa: Kelung, Koshun, Taihoku, Taito, Tainan.

Northeastern China: Harbin, Dairen, Peking, Paoting Fu.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES -1929 and 1930.

April 1 to June 30, 1929.

1st Class transportation-Washington to San Francisco for two	\$103.07	206.14
Pullman-1st class, lower for two.....	\$31.38	63.76
Incidental expenses-handbag, baggage, tips etc., for two.....	@	5.00
Ten days subsistence for two.. per day 7.00		140.00
Ocean steamer fare San Francisco to Yokohama, for two	\$300.00	600.00
Incidental expense aboard, tips, deck chair, handling baggage on and off steamer, for two	35.00	70.00
Two months subsistence in Japan for two, per day	6.00	652.00
Hire of Japanese interpreter two months, per mo. @ 100.00		200.00
Rent of office and laboratory-per mo. 25.00		50.00
Travel in Japan for two-May & June-Ea. 100.00		200.00
Travel in Japan for Interpreter		100.00
Hire of labor and assistant		100.00
Purchase of equipment, supplies, seed and living plant material		300.00
Letters and Parcel Post postage		75.00
		<u>\$2,761.90</u>

(Memo regarding agri. explorations
in N. E. China, Japan, Korea & Formosa)

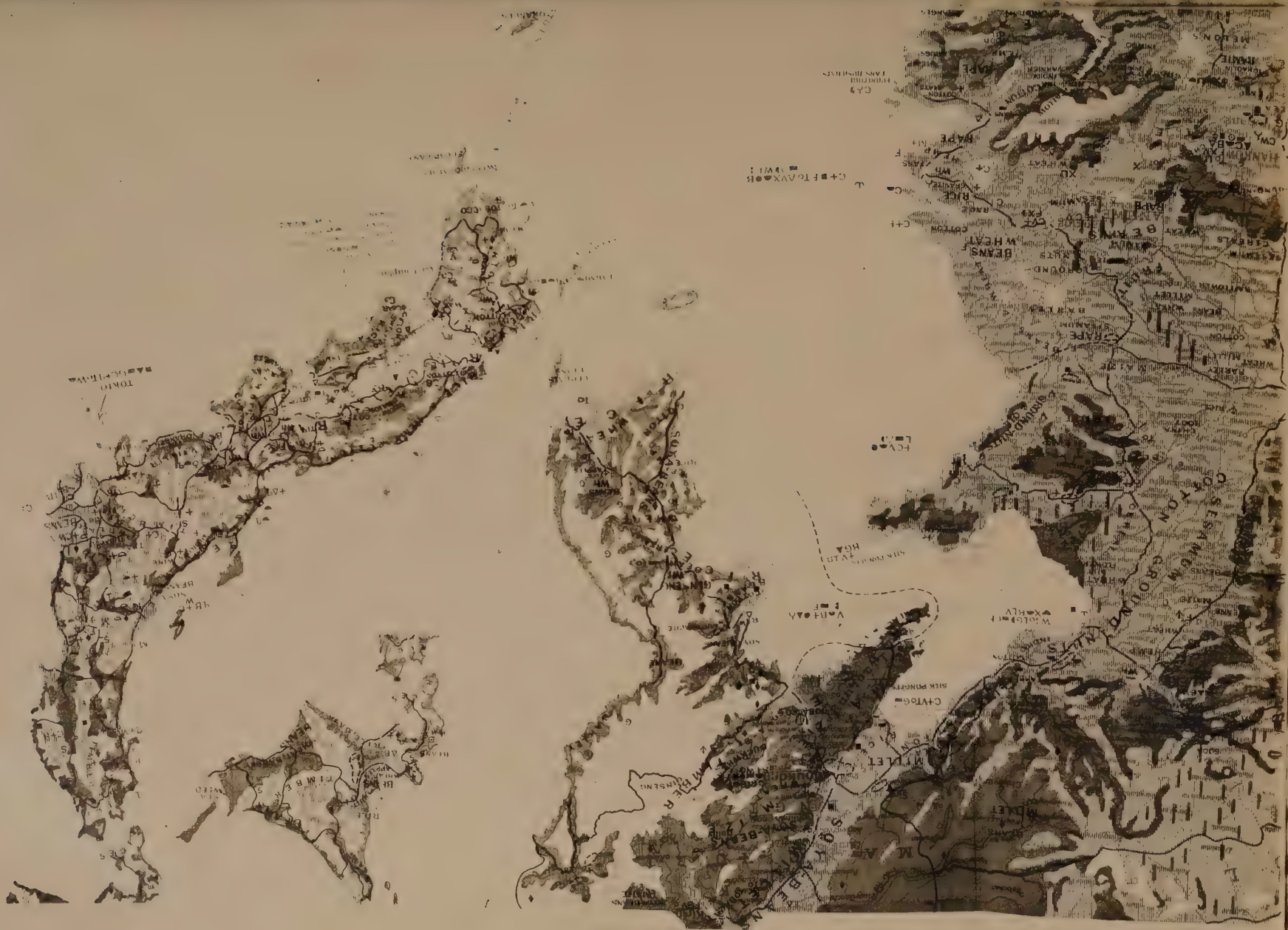
ESTIMATED EXPENSES - 1929 and 1930 (Cont.)

July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930.

Interpreter -twelve months- per month	\$100.00	\$1,200.00
Traveling expenses for interpreter		1,000.00
Assitant and laborers		500.00
Subsistance for two for 12 months at the rate of an average of \$6.00 per day	2,190.00	4,380.00
Rent of office and laboratory- per mo.	25.00	300.00
Purchase of supplies, etc., photographic films and prints, incidental expenses		1,000.00
P urchase of seed and plant material, also sphagnum moss, burlap, wax paper, etc.,		800.00
Postage, letter and parcel post postage		500.00
Transportation in Japan for two	1,000.00	1,000.00
		<u>\$11,880.00</u>







CHINA, KOREA, FORMOSA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture in this country is not static. There are constant changes in practices and in crops. This is indicative of progress - progress aimed to meet the many and varied economic changes affecting all of our people. The invasion and spread of new alien crop pests profoundly affect the economics of agriculture, developing a constant need for new crops. These needs must be met. To accomplish this purpose, the introduction of foreign crop plants has proved of the highest importance. Many of our great crop industries owe their genesis to foreign plant immigrants. Just now there appears to be urgent need for further foreign agricultural explorations to meet the demand for new and promising crop plants in the colder, drier sections of the West and Northwest; also certain regions where the corn borer is at work or is likely to appear. In the Great Plains region the chain of well-organized stations for the study of crop problems will serve a valuable purpose in testing new crops. To this group there is soon to be added another one at Cheyenne, Wyoming, with broad functions in the matter of horticultural and agricultural studies.

Properly conducted foreign agricultural explorations are likely to bring to all of these agencies new crop plants for testing, for acclimatization and for use in crop breeding and crop improvement. In addition to securing the new crop plants, it is important to bring together all available information relative to their culture and utilization, and to this end the camera, especially the moving picture camera might be utilized. The usefulness of moving pictures has already been demonstrated, bringing to the Department data regarding the culture, handling and utilization of foreign crops which could not be secured in any other way.

The countries included in the proposed exploration are Manchuria, Northeastern China, Chosen(Korea) and Japan including Formosa. On completion of the work in the above countries, provided conditions are favorable, a short time will be spent in the Dutch East Indies, especially Java and Sumatra. The region to be covered is one where agricultural and horticultural operations have been carried on longer and more extensively than in any other part of the world. There are many varieties of climate and soil, there are lowlands and mountains, and there seems to be a wealth of material awaiting study and selection for use in various parts of the United States. The regions included in the proposed exploration are indicated on the accompanying map.

Manchuria:--

Manchuria extends from 39° to approximately 54° north, or roughly from the latitude of Baltimore and San Francisco to Northern Newfoundland or Port Nelson on Hudson Bay and Northern British Columbia. In general Manchuria comprises an immense central plain area bounded by mountain ranges on the northwest - the great Khingan Range - and on the northeast - the Chang-pai Range.

Altitude of the ranges:

The plains are windswept and are subject to extremely low temperatures in winter. Port of Dairen - January average 24° . July 76° F. Harbin, on edge of the plain 500 miles to the northeast, the January average is below summer 72° . The winters are dry, with rarely one foot of snow on the ground. The bulk of the rainfall comes in July and August.

Chosen(Korea):--

Chosen lies between 34° and 43° north latitude, approximately, corresponding in this respect to the greater part of the United States except the far South. Chosen is distinctly mountainous, has no plains deserving the

name, and the rivers are shallow and rocky. The mountain group in the north

known as the Pei-shan reaches an altitude of 8700 feet.

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The climate of the northern and western part of the country, facing the Sea of Japan, is generally similar to that of Manchuria, though somewhat less severe. During the coldest month, February, the minimum sometimes goes to about 20° F. In August, the warmest month, in this same region, the temperature ranges between 70° and 80° F. The southern provinces are more uniform, the minimum being around 28° and the maximum around 86° F.

The annual rainfall averages from 30 to 40 inches, with the western part of the country somewhat drier. The spring and fall are the two dry seasons.

Japan:--

Almost every type of climate and topography is represented by the islands constituting the Japanese Empire. These extend from latitude 30 to 45, exclusive of Formosa which lies between 22° and 25° North.

In general the topography of these islands is very mountainous, although there are a number of extensive plains. The northern island of Hokkaido has seven of these plains, with the largest over a million acres in extent. Japan has numerous rivers and many lakes and canals.

In Hokkaido, the largest island to the north, the winter is severe, the central portion having a continental climate. A minimum temperature of -30° F., is recorded for the interior of the island, and heavy snowfalls often occur. The summers, on the other hand, are quite hot.

Going south from Hokkaido, the mean temperature shows a gradual rise, with the warmest region of Japan proper in the island of Kiushiu.

In general the annual rainfall averages a little less than 40 inches in the northwest, to close to 100 inches in places in the extreme south.

Formosa. (Taiwan):--

Formosa is an island lying partly within the Torrid Zone. A mountain chain runs roughly from north to south, dividing the island into two sections. One mountain in the southern section of this chain is 13,075 feet high, the highest in all the Japanese territories. The eastern half is very hilly, while in the west are a number of fertile alluvial plains. The climate is in general tropical, with long, very hot summers (April to October), with the daily maximum around 86⁰F. In February, the coldest month, the minimum temperature reaches about 57⁰F. Frosts are unknown, except on the tops of the highest mountains, where snow is often seen. Rainfall is very heavy on the east coast, where one place, Kashoryo, has an annual fall of 289 inches, the wettest place in the Far East. The west coast is drier, averaging about 78 inches.

Dutch East Indies:--

The climate of the Dutch East Indies is essentially tropical, but the mountains in the larger islands run up into perpetual snow, so that a wide climatic range is thus present. This climatic range is of particular value in connection with the present proposed exploration because of the possibility of securing of leguminous crops for the southern states, especially soybeans.

PROSPECTIVE CROPSSoybeans

The rapid expansion of soybean culture has been one of the outstanding developments in the recent history of American agriculture. From an area of less than 50,000 acres in 1907 it has expanded in 1927 to approximately 11,500,000 acres, with a production of over 8,000,000 bushels of seed, valued at nearly \$14,000,000. The value for hay, forage, silage

and pasture is estimated to be equal to a similar amount. The present industry is based primarily on the more than 1,500 varieties of soybeans already introduced by the Department. The present area in which soybeans are now being grown is indicated on the inclosed map. Over $\frac{1}{2}$ the area of the United States is involved. While the soybean is primarily grown for hay and forage its use for oil is also increasing and oil mills are being erected. (see map 2) In Manchuria and Japan the soybean oil meal ranks first in importance as a soybean product, being especially valuable for animal feed and fertilizer. Soybean oil, now imported, is being used in lard and butter substitutes, paints and varnishes, glue, linolium, rubber substitutes and also is refined as an edible oil.

Varieties for extending present area. The area in which soybeans are grown in this country can be greatly expanded provided drought resistant types can be found for the southwest, and early maturing types for the northern and northwestern regions. The prevalence of the soybean throughout the widely varying districts of Manchuria and Japan give ample promise of supplying these types.

Soybeans have long been extensively cultivated throughout Java for food and green manure. It is a highly important article in the products of the country. It is believed that types can be found here that will be successful in the milder, moist-summered southern states.

In the present areas where soybeans are grown, swine feeders demand varieties of low oil content while the demand for oil mills is for varieties of high oil content. The range in both directions can be extended it is believed by introduction of new varieties.

Leaf, stem and root diseases are gradually increasing in some of our older soybean producing regions. In the event these diseases are quite prevalent a special study and selection of resistant strains is highly desirable.

Methods of Culture. The commercial soybean industry in the United States is a development practically of the last decade. Much remains to be learned concerning cultural practices, soil, climatic conditions for best growth, storage and handling. The countries of the Orient with their experiences of centuries could contribute much to current knowledge if their practices were studied.

Mung Beans

While mungbeans are being grown for forage in several middle western states, this area could be expanded. In addition to their use for this purpose the use of the sprouted bean for canning is rapidly increasing. Several factories are now engaged in putting up bean sprouts. Beans for this purpose are almost all imported. A start has been made in using American grown seed, this offers a new industry. New varieties for this purpose and for forage are desired.

Hudzu

This perennial forage and pasture crop of Japan is recognized as having more promise for the south for livestock and dairy industries. Propagation at present is by rooted plants, an expensive method. All seed arrives from Japan. Investigation in varieties, seeding methods, habits of growth are needed.

Other green manure crops for southern states

There are several other untried leguminous green manure and forage crops for the southern states. Java as a source of soybeans has been mentioned. In addition, in the Dutch East Indies there are many other species of legumes, yet to be introduced into this country that are promising. It is believed these islands should be included in the plan for the study of leguminous plants, China, Manchuria and Japan.

Tough grass for flying fields

The development of airports and flying fields is going on rapidly

throughout the entire country and so far no all-round satisfactory grass for turf has been secured. Dr. Mills, formerly of the Presbyterian General Hospital at Seoul, who was responsible for the introduction of the Korean lespedeza, has called our attention to Zoysia pungens as a firm sod making grass that withstands constant punishment.

The Oriental Persimmon

The Department has been interested in the introduction and establishment of the Oriental persimmon for over 50 years. The fruit is now commercially grown in most of the southern states and in California. While excellent varieties have been introduced from Japan and China, those of Chosen have yet to be established. By travellers familiar with the fruit, that of Chosen is believed to be superior to that of Japan or China. The best rootstock for the Oriental persimmon has yet to be found. All stocks now used in this country are unsatisfactory for several reasons. Investigators in Japan have given considerable study to this problem and it is believed that the stock problem of the country can be greatly benefited by a study of their work and the introduction of the types developed. With good varieties and satisfactory stocks the fruit could be grown in most southern states.

Ornamentals

Great need for shrubs and trees for the northern great plains area both for home planting and for windbreaks purposes. Many desirable introductions have already been made by the Department and by other agencies. Many of these have been lost and should be reintroduced. Specific needs include more hardy types of Alnus incana as well as additional species of this genus, a collection of all caraganas, hardy euonymus species, and similar plants. The ornamental introductions the past five years give a satisfactory indication of what can be recovered.

Azaleas

There are six to ten species of azaleas which have at one time or another been introduced into this country and have become lost. These, if secured again, would be an important contribution to the azalea breeding work.

Fruit

Species of wild cherries and plums reported from several places in Manchuria promise material for rootstocks and breeding investigations. In the northern states varieties of peach and nectarines sent in by Meyer as being worthy of introduction failed to become established and should be reintroduced.

PERSONNEL AND PLAN OF OPERATION

To carry out the proposed exploration a party of two is projected, the leader to be W. H. Dorsett, Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, who led the expedition in this region in 1924-27, and W. J. Morse, Specialist in soybeans and other Oriental legumes in the Office of Forage Crops. In addition it is planned to send C. C. Thomas, of the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, who has specialized in the Oriental persimmon studies, to work with Mr. Dorsett for six months during the fruit season in Japan and Chosen, so that all desirable varieties of fruit and rootstock can be secured. The Office has been working with this fruit for many years. It is desired to clear up any needed foreign work on this expedition so that State workers can be provided with all available material to carry on local investigations.

The general plan of operation outline is as follows:

March 1, 1929 sail from San Francisco * (Dorsett & Morse)

(Thomas to join expedition after July 1 for six months)

April 1929-March 1930 - Japan and Korea. Summer and fall

field study of varieties and cultural practice. Winter study of soybean and other products in cities - methods of manufacture and handling.

1930 - Spring, Summer and Fall - Manchuria, cities of Mukden and Dairen, Field studies on varieties and cultural methods of fruits and soybeans, and other plants. Winter - Peking. Study of soybean and other products in cities, methods of preparation and manufacture.

1931 - Spring and summer - Southward through China, districts around Shanghai, Nanking and Hang Kow.

1931 - Fall and early winter - Island of Formosa.

1932 - Spring and summer - Dutch East Indies - return to U.S. late summer or early fall.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR TWO PERSONS

February 21, 1929, to June 30, 1929
(Exclusive of salaries)

First class transportation from Washington, D. C. to San Francisco, California	\$ 206.14
First class lower Pullman berth from Washington, D. C. to San Francisco, California	63.77
Incidental expenses, handling baggage, etc.	5.00
Express or excess baggage charges on extra official baggage	25.00
8 days subsistence, Feb. 21 to noon March 1	
7½ days at \$7.00 per day	119.00
Ocean steamer fare from San Francisco, Calif., to Yokohama, Japan (Including subsistence and cabin)	600.00
Incidental expenses aboard, handling baggage, tips and excess baggage (official baggage)	100.00
Clearing Customs and handling baggage in Yokohama and Tokyo in getting located	50.00

Subsistence in Japan from March 18 to June 30 inclusive, 135 days at \$7.00 per day	\$1,890.00
Salary of a Japanese interpreter for 3½ months at \$100.00 per month	350.00
Rent of Laboratory and Office quarters for 3½ months, at \$25.00 per month	87.50
Travel in Japan for Mr. Morse and Mr. Dorsett for 3½ months at \$100.00 per month	700.00
Travel in Japan for Japanese interpreter	350.00
Hire of temporary assistants and incidental expenses for 3½ months	150.00
Purchase of equipment and supplies, seed and plant material, etc.	250.00
Letter and parcel post postage	75.00
	\$4,021.41

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR TWO PERSONS
July 1, 1929 - June 30, 1930
 (Exclusive of Salaries)

Twelve months transportation in Japan for Messrs. W. J. Morse and P. H. Dorsett	\$ 2,000.00
Twelve months travel for Japanese interpreter	900.00
Assistance and laborers for the 12 months	500.00
Salary of Japanese interpreter for 12 months at \$100.00 per month	1,200.00
Subsistence for 2 for 12 months at \$7. per day	5,110.00
Rent of office and laboratory for twelve months at \$25 per month	700.00
Purchase of supplies, photographic equipment, films, prints, etc., and incidentals	750.00
Purchase of seed and plant material, also sphagnum moss, burlap, wax paper, etc.	250.00
Postage, letter and parcel post and freight and express	250.00

\$10,660.00

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR TWO
July 1, 1930-June 30, 1931
 (Exclusive of Salaries)

It is believed that the expenses will be about the same as those of 1929 and 1930 \$10,660.00

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR TWO
July 1, 1931-June 30, 1932
 (Exclusive of Salaries)

It is believed that the expenses will be about the same as those of 1930 and 1931 \$10,660.00

Expense from Shanghai to Taiwan estimated at	100.00
Taiwan to Ceylon	300.00
Ocean and rail fare, Ceylon to Washington, D.C.	860.00
	\$12,910.00

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR ONE
 (Exclusive of Salary)

A shorter trip of Mr. C. C. Thomas for special persimmon studies in Japan and Korea, the following additional expenses carried by the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, is projected;

Rail Transportation to San Francisco from Washington, D.C.	\$ 103.07
Pullman	31.88
Steamer fare, San Francisco to Japan	300.00
Expense on board	50.00
Clearing customs, handling baggage in Yokohama and Tokyo	25.00
Six months subsistence	1,080.00
Interpreter - 6 months	500.00
Travel in Japan and Korea	500.00
Total	\$2,589.95

ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES BETWEEN OFFICESFor remainder of Fiscal Year 1928-1929

Office of Foreign Plant Introduction will carry salary and expense of Mr. Dorsett

u Office of Forage Crops will carry salary and expense of Mr. Morse up to \$1,000

Fiscal Year of 1929-30

Office of F.P.I. - Salary and expense of Mr. Dorsett

Expense of Mr. Morse if funds asked for in budget are provided, if not Office of Forage Crops will also carry \$3,000 and balance F. P. I.

Office of Forage Crops - salary of Mr. Morse

Fiscal Year 1930-31-32

Office F. P. I. - plans to carry all expense, except the salary of Mr. Morse, provided its requests for necessary funds are favorably acted on.

Office of Forage Crops - Salary of Mr. Morse

August 7, 1928.

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

Following up the suggestion in your letter of May 21, I am sending herewith memoranda on Crepis species which might be encountered in Manchuria by Mr. Dorsett and his party.

If the party should pass through San Francisco I should be very glad to show them some of my specimens of Crepis.

Thanking you for this cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

E. B. Babcock,
Professor of Genetics.

Memo. referred to above

Memo. for Mr. Dorsett on Crepis species reported from Eastern Siberia, Manchuria, etc.

1. Crepis bungei Ledeb.

Perennial, 6-12 inches high, with small rosette of nearly entire glabrous leaves, usually a single stem corymbosely branched above. Flowers yellow; achenes short, dark brown, attenuate but not beaked; pappus whitish.

2. C. borejensis Fr. Schmidt.

Perennial, 4-6 inches high, with rosette of petioled runcinate pubescent leaves, and several 1-headed simple or forked stems. Flowers yellow; achenes long, very dark brown or blackish, long-attenuate; pappus whitish.

Saghalin, Hokkaido, Kurile Is., and Kokuruko Province on mainland (Manchuria?).

3. C. chrysantha Froel.

Perennial, 3-5 inches high, with small rosette of grayish green leaves and several 1-headed stems. Flowers yellow; achenes short, light brown, attenuate; pappus white.

Altai, Irkutsk; Kamchatka at 3500 ft. alt. in 1869; Dahuria.

4. C. elata Babcock. n. sp.

Tall perennial (?) with glabrous leaves having a prominent white midrib, and long branched stems each branch bearing 4-6 small heads. Flowers yellow; achenes small, brownish purple with yellow summit; pappus white.

Irkutsk, Sajon Mts. Only known from type locality. May occur farther east.

5. C. gmelini (L.) Tausch.

Slender perennial, 6-12 inches high, with very small rosette and several stems which are branched above with a few glandular medium sized heads. Flowers yellow; achenes brown, cylindrical, attenuate at each end; pappus white.

Altai, Baikal and eastward; between Yakutsk and Ochotsk; between Alash-Jun and Ochotsk; probably farther east.

6. C. lyrata Presl.

Tall perennial, with large pubescent lyrate rosette and stem leaves and 1 or 2 strong stems bearing a few small hairy heads. Flowers yellow; achenes short, light brown, attenuate at each end; pappus white.

Altai, Baikal and Dahuria, Montane, among or near trees. Perhaps in Manchuria.

7. C. nana Richards

Low, tufted perennial with rosette of short glabrous blue-green leaves and congested inflorescence of many small glabrous heads. Flowers yellow; achenes yellow, cylindrical, merely attenuate or short-beaked; pappus white.

This remarkable little plant has the widest distribution of all crepis species: Turkestan to Kamchatka, Alaska to Nova Scotia, and Rocky Mts., but we have not yet been able to introduce it into cultivation. Mature seeds are wanted; also herbarium specimens.

8. C. oreades Schrenk.

Perennial, 4-6 inches high with narrow petiolate rosette leaves and several slender few-headed stems. Flowers yellow; achenes? pappus white.

Songaria: Attigai-Assu; Vlutau. Outer Mongolia: Artaa Bogdo, summit meadows, 7300 ft. in 1925. This little known species is much desired, especially in fruit as is the next.

9. C. pallasi Turcz.

Similar to oreades but leaves larger and usually much dissected, and heads larger. Flowers yellow; achenes dark brown, attenuate; pappus white.

(continued next page.)

9 C. dallasi continued

Transbaikal, Dauria, and Mongolia: Ourato, mountain region in calcareous soil. Manchuria. Chihli: Peking. Much wanted.

10. C. polytricha Turcz.

Resembles chrysantha but leaves hairy, scapes very short and heads larger and long hairy. Flowers yellow; achenes? Pappus white.

Dauria, Czokonds Mts., type locality. This little known species greatly desired.

11. C. tenuicaulis Babcock n. sp.

Low bunched perennial with finely dissected leaves and numerous intricately branched stems bearing many rather small heads. Flowers bright yellow; achenes nearly black, yellow at base, attenuate; pappus white. Seeds and specimens wanted.

Outer Mongolia; steep slopes of foothills in Artsa Bogdo, July 17, 1925. Only one other locality known, viz., Altai Mts., West Mongolia. May be in Manchuria.

12. C. tenuifolia Willd.

Bushy perennial, 6-18 inches high with one or several stems and many branches, petiolate planatifid lower leaves, and many heads about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Flowers yellow; achenes dark brown, attenuate; pappus soft, white.

Central and northeastern Asia. Probably in Manchuria. Seeds wanted.

GENERAL NOTES

In Crepis the pappus is always of simple bristles, usually barbellulate but never plumose; the receptacle is usually naked; involucre of distinct outer and inner series of bracts; achenes always more or less attenuate upward or beaked; flowers usually yellow.

SOYBEANS AND PERSIMMONS

It is generally understood and agreed that these two Oriental plants are of vital interest and very great economic ^{importance} interest to the workers in the U. S. Department of Agriculture and ^{to} the farmers and fruit growers as well. Consequently they will be given first consideration, not only on account of their very great economic importance in the Orient, their native home, but also because they are new plant industries at home where they are destined, ^d very soon, to take their place among the principle ^a staple crop industries of the United States.

It is believed, however, that much of the explorer's time in the field may be devoted to general plant explorations and it is sincerely hoped that much may be accomplished in this connection.

In addition to the foregoing the pressing needs at this time are for plants for trial in the cold, high and dry portions of the Great Plains regions of our northwest; for trial at the new Government Dry-Land and Plant Introduction Station, now in course of construction at Cheyenne, Wyoming; for the dryer sections of the southwestern United States; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States; and ornamentals for trial generally throughout the United States.

These need will be kept constantly in mind and every available opportunity will be utilized to its fullest ^{extent}, not only to obtain seeds and other plant propagating material of promising new plants or interesting old ones but also to secure detailed notes concerning their uses and possible value as well as pictures ⁱ illustrative of the more important ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ plants from which seeds or plant material are secured.

CHAPTER II

THE HISTORY OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON

FROM 1630 TO 1800

BY

J. B. B. B.

VOLUME I

PUBLISHED BY

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1800

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BOSTON

United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington

5

Forage crops

August 16, 1928

Copy

Memorandum for H. L. Westover.

Dear Mr. Westover:

I enclose herewith a rough sketch of a map of the northern part of Korea and some notes given me by Ralph G. Mills, formerly of the Presbyterian General Hospital, Seoul, Korea. The important part about this matter is that Dr. Mills thinks that Zoyzia pungens is growing at the point marked and where the winter is so severe that the river freezes to a depth of 3 feet. He also informs me that this plant stands trampling of stock with apparently no damage whatever. It occurred to me, therefore, that it might be an ideal plant for athletic fields and air ports

I have looked up what information we have on the plant and I find that we have had the species a number of times, but always from the Philippines or similar tropical sources. I do not find any statement as to whether it has been tried in a cold climate. Perhaps it was assumed that it would not succeed in such places, but certainly a strain growing there in northern Korea, ought to be winter hardy. I am bringing this to your attention rather than that of Mr. Vinall, since the use of the grass will apparently be for air ports, golf fair-ways, athletic fields, etc.

I wish you would take this matter up with Mr. Dorsett and HAKKA Mr. Morse, and see to it without fail, that during their expedition this point is visited, and a supply of seed secured.

Very truly yours,

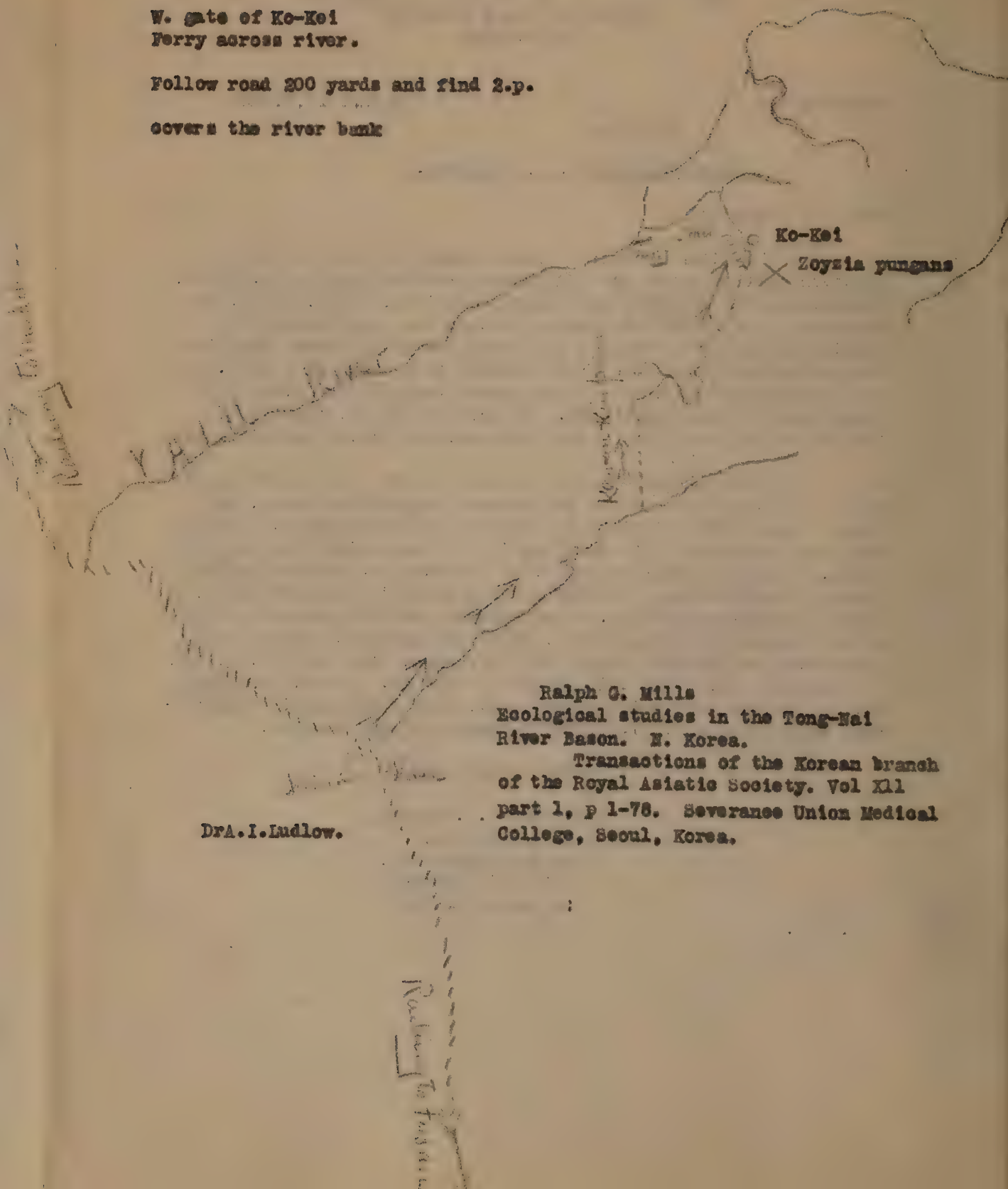
(Signed) A.J. Pieters
A. J. Pieters,
Acting Agronomist,
Acting in Charge
of Forage Crops.

Enc. Map.

W. gate of Ko-Kei
Ferry across river.

Follow road 200 yards and find 2.p.

covers the river bank



Ralph G. Mills
Ecological studies in the Tong-Nai
River Basin. N. Korea.

Transactions of the Korean branch
of the Royal Asiatic Society. Vol XII
part 1, p 1-78. Severance Union Medical
College, Seoul, Korea.

DRA.I.Ludlow.

COPY

1753 Montecito Way,
San Diego, California.
August 22, 1926.

Mr. Knowles Ryerson,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

I have your letter of the 10th and note that you will arrive in Washington the 17th. I am rather expecting to go to Washington myself pretty soon and shall write you as soon as I decide definitely when I will arrive.

I have a letter from Mr. S. Nakayama, from which I copy his request for propagating material of certain apple varieties.

"Apple cuttings wanted"

1. Star King, (sold only by Stark Bros. Louisiana, Mo.)
probably your Department can furnish this.
2. Westfield Seek-no-further.
3. York Imperial.

It is better to attach a certificate of examination of the cuttings, I think. Time of sending by you is about November 1-- thus we receive a month later."

You mentioned to me a few weeks ago that Mr. Dorsett might look into the persimmon industry in Korea. I was very glad to hear this because I have first-hand personal knowledge of the excellency of the Korean varieties of persimmons, at least when prepared for eating in the Korean way. I do not know whether they would show up as well under American methods but in Korea they certainly taste better than any persimmons I found in Japan or China and I have been in all three of these countries during the autumn season when persimmons were on the market.

Mr. Nakayama practically grew up in California and is, I believe, a graduate of Stanford. When I first met him he knew American baseball slang better than he did Japanese hotel etiquette much to my embarrassment. He worked for some years with Prof. I. Kuwana at the Imperial Plant Quarantine Service, Yokohama Customs, and has, I believe, done excellent entomological work.

He is pretty American in his tastes and sympathies and I think that he would go along way to help us get first-class persimmons in Korea and would doubtless be willing to make a trip himself

if the director of the station was requested in the proper way. I think this would have to be done in the guise of his giving advice about possible insects of the persimmon since he would certainly not be allowed to do horticultural work from what I know of Japanese organization. I am writing a letter to Mr. Nakayama, telling him I will do my best to get this material for him but I hope you will be able to take the matter up promptly for this material and thereby establish strong claim on his good will so that he will help Mr. Dorsett to the limit of his powers.

It is just possible that he might be able to get leave of absence and accompany Mr. Dorsett as an interpreter. I have no doubt about his willingness to make the trip all that I am worried about is how he will get permission from the Experiment Station at Suigen to make this trip. The best Korean persimmons are in the southern part of the peninsula about two hours ride by rail from Pusan, so it will be quite a trip for Mr. Nakayama to run down from Suigen which is near Seoul. At any rate it will do no harm for you to send the apples. Of course be sure that they are entirely free from insect pests, blight, etc.

I sincerely hope that it will be possible for the Department of Agriculture to engage, temporarily, an expert Japanese student of persimmons such as some of the young men working at the University of Kyoto. I have gotten the Japanese interested in the stock question in this country on account of our use of the American Persimmon as a stock and I think the government authorities would permit one of their best young men to work a year or two in this country just as Dr. Tanaka did for me in 1916-17 then again in 1920-21. They have done a lot of good work upon the persimmon in Japan and it is, in my opinion, impossible to get the full value of it merely by translating the rather meager published material. A persimmon expert who could work in both countries could help us greatly. Fortunately there is no commercial rivalry in the sale of persimmons or of persimmon products so that I see no reason why such a plan should not go through provided money can be raised to pay such a Japanese expert. I myself consider persimmons of very great importance and believe that we should have a fund for the study of persimmons--probably in one of the horticultural offices and that Mr. Dorsett and a Japanese expert cooperating with such a man ought to be able to put this persimmon business on its feet. I have very little faith in the way the persimmon business has been handled up to now because of the difficulty of increasing the number of consumers with our present methods of packing, marketing, etc.

I would be glad to talk over the persimmon business with you and Mr. Dorsett when I get to Washington,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed)

Walter T. Swingle

Principle physiologist in Charge

P.S.---- Nakayama's address as he gives it is, Shonoshuke Nakayama
Entomologist, Agricultural Experiment Station.

Government-General of Chosen, Suigen, Chosen, Japan.

This is one of many instances which may arrive in connection with Foreign Agricultural Exploration work - that illustrates the importance and necessity of getting equipment and all other matters for the trip ready and adjusted in time. This Eyemo camera proposition is a case in point.

Early in September or October, after purchasing an Eyemo camera No. with lenses F. 45 M No. 4 inch Telephoto and 6 inch Telephoto No. we learned of Vitacolor Motion Picture work and also that Mr. Harold S. Ryerson, brother of Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson, is Treasurer and General Manager of the Du Pont Vitacolor Corporation, 207-9 North Occidental Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson, In Charge of F.P.I., got in touch with him and tentative arrangements were made for us to see an exhibit of their work here in Washington. But, thus far, January 8, 1929, this pleasure has not been realized. Mr. Ryerson also took up with his brother the proposition of outfitting one of the Department Cameras for colored film work for Mr. Morse and me to take with us. This proposition, which was handled largely in a personal way, drifted along until November 1st. when it was taken up in an official letter from Mr. Knowles Ryerson to his brother. This letter follows:

November 1, 1928.

Mr. H. S. Ryerson,
207 No. Occidental Boulevard,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Harold:

Following receipt of your telegram of October 19 I got in touch with Mr. Gregory, Mayflower Hotel, on Monday, but he informed me that Mr. Brown had gone back to New York the day before, that the equipment was still here, but he was not sure about a demonstration. I asked him to let me know when Mr. Brown returned as to any demonstrations they might conduct, or the possibility of one for the Department of Agriculture. Hearing nothing further I called again a day or so later, but didn't find Mr. Gregory in, so I imagine

that Mr. Brown has gone and the demonstrations will be postponed until such time as they are available. I was very anxious for our men who are going to China in the spring to see the equipment, and if possible would like to have one of the machines equipped. My trip into Canada will be but a very short one, but they would have an opportunity to get some striking scenes during their longer stay. The American Optical Association is in session here this week, and in addition to a very complete program on all phases of optics there is an exhibit of new equipment of various sorts. Included in this is one of the Kodacolor outfit. It would have been a splendid thing if your Company could have had an exhibit of your machine as well. This meeting is the leading one of the various scientists and commercial concerns who are working on all phases of optics and light. It may be that your machine is there - it is not listed in the comprehensive catalog, a copy of which I will send you some time this week. I have not yet seen the exhibit, but hope to get over before the meetings are over. Write and let me know what progress you are making with the outfit.

Very sincerely,

Knowles A. Ryerson.

KAR/N/

December 18, 1928, the following telegram relative to this matter is on file in the office:

To -- Harold S. Ryerson. "Oriental Expedition planning to leave February 15. If I send Eyemo and lenses will directors authorize equipment Vitacolor attachment question All film to be taken connection official plant exploration for government use. Camera would be called for Los Angeles before sailing. Letter follows." Sgd. Knowles A. Ryerson

Copy of Memorandum for Mr. Ryerson

(Dated December 17, 1928)

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

Will you not please have one of the "Eyemo" cameras packed and sent out to your brother or whoever is to handle the proposition and have it filled with the necessary accessories, to enable us to make colored, standard size (32 mm) motion pictures.

This is December 17th and we are planning, as you know, on leaving Washington February 20 or there about and sailing from San Francisco on March 1st. The time between this and March 1st, a little more than two months, I cannot help but feel is not too much to get a camera to the coast, fit the necessary attachments for color work and get it back to Washington for us to take with us on February 20th, 1929.

If you will give this matter immediate attention, I will very greatly appreciate the kindness.

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett.

Just before Christmas, Mr. Myerson left the "Eymemo" camera and lenses on my desk with a note requesting that I attend to packing them and getting them on to his brother for fitting with color attachment. It occurred to me that it might be advisable to try fitting the lenses to the camera. The F. 47 mm. was fitted. I removed this and tried to fit in its place both the 4 and 6 inch telephoto lenses but was not able to make a go of it. So I "shiked" over to the Cinema Supply Co., 804, 11th St. N. W., through whom camera and lenses were secured, and they were unable to fit the lenses. They returned the entire outfit to the Bell & Howell Co., Chicago, with instructions to fit and when fitted to forward by express to the Office of the Du Pont Vitacolor Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., for attention of Mr. Harold Myerson.

On December 26th I wrote the following letter, which is self-explanatory:

Mr. Harold S. Myerson,
DuPont Vitacolor Corp.,
207-9 N. Occidental Blvd.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Upon returning to the office this morning I found a note from Knowles requesting that I forward to you the Eymemo lenses, which I understand are to be fitted with attachments for colored motion picture work. This is the outfit I am to take with me to the Orient.

In looking the camera over preparatory to the shipment of the lenses, I was not able to fit the 3 3/4" Taylor-Hobson Cooke 3/3 on the 6" F-4.5 Telephoto lenses to the camera, so we have had the camera and 3 lenses; 1 Taylor-Hobson Cooke F-2.5, 47 mm, 1 3-3/4" F-3.3 and 1 6" F-4.5, sent to the Bell & Howell Co., 1801-15 Lerchmont Ave., Chicago, Illinois, to be put in perfect adjustment.

The agent here, Cinema Supply Company, through whom we are working and from whom we purchased the camera and lenses, is instructing the Bell & Howell Co. to forward the Eymemo camera and 3 lenses, after they have made the necessary adjustments, to you by express.

I assume that Mr. Knowles Myerson has advised you in detail con-

cerning the fitting of color attachments to the three lenses. I will call this letter to Mr. Ryerson's attention as soon as he returns, so that in case he has not written you in detail concerning this matter, he can do so at once. I would surely like to have one, if not all three of the lenses fitted for color work, provided it is not too expensive and can be completed so that I can take them with me to the Orient.

We plan on leaving Washington February 18, 1929, for Los Angeles and expect to sail from San Francisco March 1, via the SS "President Grant". I suggested to Mr. Ryerson that you hold the camera and lenses after making the necessary changes to the same and I will call for them when I get to Los Angeles en route to San Francisco. This will give us an opportunity to talk matters over with you and learn about how to use and handle this colored film. If you have any literature on the subject I will very much appreciate the kindness if you will mail to me here at the Department such as you have available.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at headquarters in Los Angeles shortly after the middle of February, I remain

Sincerely,

P. H. Dorsett
Agricultural Explorer.

Telegram

Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 28, 1928.

K. A. Ryerson,
Washington, D. C.

"Necessary expedite relative your expedition equipment. letter not received. Regards." Sgd. (Harold)

Telegram

Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 2, 1929.

P. H. Dorsett,
Washington.

"Necessary Bell Howell expedite forwarding equipment to assure ready on time"
BGD (H. S. Ryerson)

Called Mr. Higer of the Cinema Supply Co., Washington, and left word that he do all in his power to expedite shipment of "Eyemo" to Mr. H. S. Ryerson. They wired Bell & Howell but at 4:00 P. M. no reply. The Cinema Co. received a reply and sent another telegram and advise that they feel sure the camera and lenses will reach Los Angeles on time.

Telegram

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1929.

Mr. H. S. Ryerson,
Los Angeles, Calif.

"Doing all possible to expedite shipment camera and lenses". (Dorsett)

COPY
* * * *

ORIENTAL SHOW-YOU COMPANY
Brewers-Packers-Distributors
Columbia City Indiana.

November 2, 1928

Mr. Sinzaburo Mogi.
133 Onden, Aoyama
Tokyo, Japan.

My dear Mr. Mogi:

This is to introduce you to Dr. W. J. Morse of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Dr. Morse has been investigating soybeans for a number of years and has written a book entitled "Soybeans with Dr. Piper," which book I presented to you before you left the United States.

Dr. Morse is making Agricultural explorations in the Orient and expects to spend about one year or more in Japan investigating soybeans and their industry. He is very anxious to visit different companies manufacturing soybean products.

Will you please assist him in furnishing all necessary information on the product? And I wish you would direct him to Noda Shoyu Company and show him the wonderful plant your Company is operating.

I have already written him a letter of recommendation addressed to the Noda Shoyu Company for fear that Dr. Morse might not be able to locate you in Tokyo. If Dr. Morse visits Noda, I believe he will find all the information he needs regarding sauce manufactured with improved way as well as old time method.

He also wishes to visit some company manufacturing Tofu. If can locate some party in city of Tokyo, who is engaged in large scale to manufacture Tofu, I wish you would direct him to the manufacturer.

Your kind assistance in helping Dr. Morse to gether these informations will be greatly appreciated by Dr. Morse and myself.

Sincerely yours,

SO:IS

Signed (Shinzo Ohki.

C O P Y

Translation.

November 2, 1928

Noda Showy Company
Noda, Japan.

Gentlemen:

This is to introduce Dr. W. J. Morse of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who is the author of the book entitled, "SOYBEANS". Dr. Morse has been making a special study of soybeans and their uses for a number of years.

When I visited your factory in 1917, I was greatly impressed by the magnitude of your plants, as well as the improved machineries you are using. Therefore, I take particular pride in directing Dr. Morse to your factory.

Will you please give him necessary information to help his study on soybeans? Your courtesy regarding the matter will be greatly appreciated by Dr. Morse and myself.

Yours very truly,

SO:IS

Signed (Oriental Show-You Company.)

Washington, D.C.
Nov, 11, 1926.

Dorsett.

If you get into the Province of Shensi look for the "Ma-Hao Pon Tao," a grape said to be of the species Vitis chensii. See S.P.I. #1957. Swingle sent in cuttings from France in 1898 but I think they are lost. Fairchild.

Carded 11-27-'28.

Dec. 4, 1926

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Several days ago Dr. Fairchild, in the course of dictating a travel report, inserted some memoranda for you, which follows:

"Call to Mr. Dorsett's attention the white-barked persimmon at Savannah".

Dear Dorsett:

Do you recall that there is or was to be a ^d Prof G. T. TAKATA in Formosa (Director, Dept. Productive Industries, Taihoku, Formosa) and that he sent us in 1918 S.P.I. #45914, seed of the Formosan Pine, Pinus armandi, and that this pine is doing finely in Savannah. I think it is a significant fact, pointing to the possibility that you will find in Formosa many interesting conifers and ornamental plants suited to the region between Savannah and the central part of Florida.

I suggest that you get in touch with Prof. Takata before going to Sumatra. RMS.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES-- July 1, 1931 to June
30, 1932. Exclusive of salaries.

This year we will travel from Peking in Northeastern China to Taiwan (Formosa) and after completing our agricultural work there will push on to Singapore, Java, Sumatra, and Ceylon. From the last named place we will return to the United States either by Europe or on back to Shanghai, and thence to San Francisco. The expense probably is about the same over either route and conditions at the time we contemplate returning will likely govern our determination in this connection.

We assume that the expense for the year will be practically the same as the year before.

	\$8,855.00	\$12,410.00
Expense from Shanghai to		
Taiwan estimated at	50.00	100.00
Taiwan to Ceylon	150.00	300.00
Ocean & rail fare Ceylon to		
Washington, D. C.	425.00	850.00
Totals	\$9,480.00	\$13,660.00

This estimate assumes that we will be out the full year 1931 and 32 otherwise the expense will vary accordingly.

November 16, 1928.

P. H. Dorsett.

AGRICULTURAL EXPLORATIONS
to

Japan, Chosen(Korea), N. E. China, Hongkong, Tiawan (Formosa), Singapore, Java, Sumatra and Ceylon and returning either via Shanghai, San Francisco or Europe to New York, Time covered about three years.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR TWO
as follows

February 21, 1929 to June 30, 1929.

	One	Two
First class transportation from Washington, D. C. to San Francisco, California.	\$103.07	\$206.14
First class lower berth pullman from Washington to San Francisco	31.88	63.77
Incidental expenses, handling baggage etc.,	2.50	5.00
Express or excess baggage charges or extra official baggage	12.50	25.00
8 days subsistence, Feb. 21 to noon Mar. 1, 7½ days @ \$7.00 per day	59.50	119.00
Ocean steamer fare from Frisco, Cal., to Yokohama, Japan, (incl. sub. & cabin)	300.00	600.00
Incidental expenses aboard, handling baggage, tips and excess (official) baggage	50.00	100.00
Clearing Customs & handling baggage in Yokohama & Tokyo in getting located.	25.00	50.00
Subsistence in Japan from Mar. 18 to June 30 inclusive, 135 days at \$7.00 per day.	945.00	1,890.00
Salary for Japanese interpreter for 3½ mo. @ 100. 00 per month	350.00	350.00
Rent of Laboratory & office quarters for 3½ mo. @ 25.00 per month	87.50	87.50
Travel in Japan for Morse & myself for 3½ mo. \$100. per mo. each	350.00	700.00
Travel in Japan for Japanese interpreter	350.00	350.00
Hire of temporary assistants & incidental expenses for 3½ mo.	150.00	150.00

Purchase of equipment & supplies, seed and plant material, etc.,	\$250.00	250.00
Letter & Parcel post charges	75.00	75.00
	<u>\$3,141.95</u>	<u>\$4,021.41</u>

This estimate is for incidental
exp nses as listed and exclusive of salary.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES--July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930.
Exclusive of salaries.

Twelve months transportation in Japan for W. J. Morse & P. H. Dorsett at \$100.00 per month each	\$1,200.00	\$2,400.00
Twelve months travel for Japanese interpreter at \$100.00 per mo.	1,200.00	1,200.00
Assistance & laborers for 12 mos.	800.00	800.00
Salary of Japanese interpreter for 12 mos. @ \$100. 00 per mo.	1,200.00	1,200.00
Subsistance for 2 for 12 months @7.00 per day	2,555.00	5,110.00
Rent of Office and Laboratory for 12 months at the rate of \$25.00 per mo.	300.00	300.00
Purchase of supplies, photographic equipment, film, prints etc., & incidentals	1,000.00	1,000.00
Purchase of seed & plant material, also spagnum moss, burlap, wax paper etc.	500.00	500.00
Postage, letter & Parcel Post & freight and exp reas.	<u>500.00</u>	<u>500.00</u>
TOTALS	\$8,855.00	\$12,410.00

ESTIMATED EXPENSES--July 1, 1930 to June
30, 1931. Exclusive of Salaries.

While we will transfer activities this year to N. E.
China, it is believed that the expenses for the year will
be about the same as those of 1929 and 1930.

\$8,855.00 \$12,410.00

COPY

November 14, 1928.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Foreign Plant Introduction.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Dr. H. S. Jackson of Purdue is working over your Manchurian rust collection and finds some species of interest. Both Dr. Jackson and I feel that it will be well worth while if you will make an effort to collect additional rust specimens during your forthcoming trip to the Orient, so far as it does not interfere with your regular duties. I might also add that we will be more than glad to have fungi of any kind which you may encounter in the course of your exploration work. In so far as possible I am keeping separate record of our Oriental collection, China in particular, with the plan in mind of sometime getting out a list of the fungi of that part of the world.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) John A. Stevenson,
John A. Stevenson,
Sr. Mycologist in Charge,
Mycological Collection.

November 22, 1928.

Mr. John A. Stevenson,
Mycologist In Charge
Mycological Collection,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

I am delighted to learn from your good letter of Nov. 14, 1928 that some of the mycological material sent in by Dorsett & Dorsett, from Northeastern China during our agricultural explorations 1924-6 is proving of interest.

We are also very much pleased to know that you would appreciate receiving rust specimens from the Orient during Mr. W. J. Morse and my trip in 1929 to 1932, as well as specimens of fungi of any kind which we may encounter and be in a position to secure. We have noted your request and will be pleased to do what we can for you in this connection.

In case you have any suggestions to offer relative to collection, preparing and making ready for shipment any of the material you may have in mind, we will appreciate your giving us your views and suggestions in this connection.

Very truly yours

(Signed) P. H. Dorsett.

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

COPY
* * * *

December 19, 1928.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. W. A. TAYLOR.

Dear Dr. Taylor:

In accordance with tentative plans discussed at various times during the past month, I wish at this time to ask formal approval for the proposed expedition of Mr. Dorsett and Mr. Morse to Manchuria China, Chosen, Japan and also the Dutch East Indies.

At the present time we have no explorers in foreign countries. Though Russia is one of the most promising fields, it is, of course, closed to official travel. For the present needs of the Northern Great Plains as well as the Southern States, the Orient offers the most promise. This is indicated both by what is known of existing material there and by valuable introductions already received.

Of the plant material to be sought, new soybean varieties are the most important. The extension of the area where they can be grown in this country, both in the northwest and southeast, depends upon securing drought resistant strains. Varieties of low oil content for hog feeding, high oil content for oil production, and disease resistant types for the states in which the bean is already established are also needed. The acreage in this country has already reached almost a million and a half (4,000,000 I believe D.) with the value of the seed alone about \$14,000,000. The value for hay, forage, silage and pasture is estimated to be equally as great.

According to reports of workers in Japanese Experiment Stations and to Consular reports, there are at least 500 varieties of the soybean in Japan. Not more than 50 of these have been introduced into this country. Breeding work has been under way at the Japanese Experiment stations for the past decade. Few of the new types developed have been obtained. On the North of the Island of Hokkaido, 250,000 acres of early maturing varieties are grown. Experience of a cooperator in Canada indicated that these varieties are better suited to the northern conditions than any of the varieties growing in the United States.

Manchurian varieties vary from 90 to 130 days in the time required for maturity. In China, exclusive of Manchuria, time to maturity ranges from 125 to 175 days. Many introductions have been made from Northern Manchuria but better varieties with a longer maturing period are needed in the southern part of the corn belt and the northern part of the cotton belt. Japanese Experiment Stations in Korea have carried on extensive breeding work. At least 500 varieties are known in that country, many of which appear promising for the southern corn belt and adjacent cotton belt. Late maturing varieties are also grown extensively in the Island of Formosa.

According to Tanaka only one introduction has been made from this Island, and it has become one of the leading foreign varieties in our southern states. *forage*

According to various dutch reports, soybeans are extensively grown in Sumatra and Java, principally for green manure purposes. There are many varieties of the late, yellow-seeded type which are of low oil content and are grown for forage, pasture, and soil improvement. They offer particular promise in the Gulf and Southwestern States. No introductions have been made from these countries.

Leaf, pod and stem blights, as well as other diseases, have developed in the centuries during which culture of the soy has been practiced in Japan. Some of these diseases are appearing in certain sections of the United States. The introduction of resistant strains as well as the study of the disease and insect pests in Japanese fields would be of great value to American growers.

In addition to soybeans, other legumes for green manure and forage are needed, especially in the South. Korea and Formosa abound in wild legumes few of which have been introduced into the United States. Manchuria, and Japan, and Korea as well, have numerous types which their agricultural workers state are worthy of trial here.

The rapid increase in the number of flying fields has created a need for a tough sod that will endure punishment. There is reason to believe that the Zoyzia pungens is a promising grass for this purpose. My attention has been called to it by Dr. Mills of the Mayo Clinic and formerly of the Presbyterian Hospital at Seoul, who was responsible for the introduction of the Korean lespedeza.

The Oriental persimmon industry has long received the attention of the Bureau. It promises to be an important crop in several of the Southern States and Southwestern States. Satisfactory rootstocks are needed. The Experiment Station at Kyoto is carrying on investigations in this field. The highly recommended varieties from Korea have not been introduced.

The need of trees and shrubs for windbreaks and home ornamentation in the Great Plains area is well known. Manchuria and Northern China offer special promise for supplying this type of plant as well as hardy fruits and vegetables for home gardens and for breeding purposes. New varieties of grain would also undoubtedly be found.

The use of the motion picture on the last expedition into this territory has well demonstrated the value of securing pictorial records of methods of growing, handling, and manufacturing of the various crops introduced to round out our knowledge in developing them in this country.

Personnel:----- It is proposed to head the expedition by Mr. P. H. Dorsett, Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, who led the expedition to Northeastern China and Manchuria in 1924 to 1927. He would be accompanied by Mr. W. J. Morse, a Bureau specialist in soybean and other Oriental legumes. In addition it is desired to send Mr. C. C. Thomas, of the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction who has specialized in the study of Oriental persimmon varieties, culture and storage problems, to spend six months, either in the fall of 1929 or 1930, to cooperate with Mr. Dorsett in the study of Korean varieties and the root stock problem in both Japanese and Chinese persimmon districts. It is believed that with the ground work laid by Mr. Dorsett, Mr. Thomas can complete all needed foreign work in this fruit in the six months period.

Mr. Morse has planned to have Mrs. Morse accompany him and Mr. Dorsett has tentatively planned for his daughter-in-law also to go on the trip. This is a matter, however, which I wish to talk over with you.

If approved, it is hoped to have the expedition sail from San Francisco, March 1, 1929, to be gone from two to three years, 1929-1930 or 1929 depending upon the conditions in the countries involved and the progress of the work contemplated. The field to be covered is so planned in units, that the work can be terminated in any one year if necessary.

Expenses:--- The salaries of the men will be carried by the Offices concerned. Field expenses for the remainder of the fiscal year, 1928 and 1929 are estimated at \$4,025 for the two men, of this sum the Office of Forage Crops will contribute \$1,000 and the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction the balance. If funds asked for in the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction budget for 1929 and 1930 are made available by Congress, this Office will carry all field expenses estimated at approximately \$16,000. for the two men for that fiscal year. If not available the cost will be divided by the two Offices, the Office of Forage Crops contributing \$2,000. and the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction the balance. For the remainder of the time it is planned that the field expenses will be borne entirely by the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction for which funds will be asked when budgets are prepared. The final determination, however, to be made ~~XXX~~ according to the funds received.

The cost of the six months trip for Mr. Thomas is estimated to be between \$2,500 and \$3,000., in addition to salary, and would be borne by the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction.

A brief memorandum giving a more detailed summary of the proposed trip and estimates of expenditures, together with maps, is attached hereto.

I trust that the proposed expedition may meet your approval and that of the Secretary and that we can complete final arrangements for its initiation early in the New Year.

Very sincerely,

(Signed Knowles A. Ryerson,

Knowles A. Ryerson.
Senior Horticulturist in Charge

Concurred in:

(Signed) A. J. Pieters,

A. J. Pieters,
Acting in Charge of Forage Crops.

CROP PHYSIOLOGY & BREEDING IVES.

Indio, California,
Dec. 29, 1928.

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,
F.P.I.
Department of Agri.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

I sent you recently a carbon copy of a letter I have written to Prof. K. Nagai, Dir. of the Imperial Hort. Experiment Station, Ikitsu, Shizuoka-ken, Japan.

I think you will find it well worth while to be generous with Prof. Nagai and send him seed from two or three different trees of the American persimmon and if possible, clean scions and healthy young trees of the Tamopan variety. Prof. Nagai is a very conscientious and capable man and will, I am sure, be able to help us greatly in the study of varieties of persimmons and suitable stocks for Japanese persimmons.

I hope you will also write to Dr. L. Teabut and get seed if possible from the large and small fruited forms of the green-fleshed persimmon growing in Algeria. This was falsely called Diospyros sinensis in the F.P.I. Inventory in the notice of the material introduced by Dr. Fairchild. It is, I think, D. chinensis Decsn. The true D. sinensis Helms. has small red fruits and grows in Central China. Seed of it could be secured from Nanking University for testing as a stock. I brought back some seed in January 1926 and some of the seed germinated. There are a dozen or more small plants at Bethesda which I shall be glad to turn over to you if you want them.

I shall be glad to do anything in my power at any time to help introduce into this country the various edible persimmons and the stocks upon which they are grafted. I have, during my three trips to the Orient, made many observations along this line particularly during my last trip in October 1926 when I travelled about two thousand miles in Japan at a time when the persimmons were ripening and talked everywhere with persimmon growers about stocks, varieties, etc.

You should send one of your men to the University of Kyoto where there are excellent horticulturists engaged in the study of Japanese persimmons and the stocks upon which they are grafted.

Yours very sincerely,

Walter T. Swingle,
Senior Physiologist in Charge.

COPY.

January 2, 1929.

Mr. H. B. Howser,
City Ticket Agent,
Baltimore and Ohio Railway Co.
15th. and H. St. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Howser:

I am in receipt of your kind letter of December 27, 1928 enclosing a diagram of three decks of the S. S. President Grant upon which you have marked our reservations for our trip to Yokohama, Japan for the sailing of this steamer from San Francisco

Mr. and Mrs. Morse have looked the diagram over and express themselves as pleased with the reservations made for them and their daughter. The reservations for my daughter and myself are, in so far as we can tell, entirely satisfactory

We would like to know if a cash deposit is required for the reservations and if so, the amount required from Mr. Morse and myself.?

We thank you most heartily for your kind assistance in this connection and wish you health, happiness and all possible success throughout the New Year and also the many more which we trust are in store for you.

Yours truly

Signed

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

FHD:d

Foreign Plant Introduction
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C?
Phone Main 4650, Branch 358-3 rings

COPY.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Washington, D. C. Dec., 27th., 1928.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Referring to your trip to Japan on the S. S. President

Grant sailing from San Francisco March 1st. We have reserved
for Mr. Morse, ^{wife and} ~~his~~ daughter Room 12 which has two beds and sofa
berth. For the use of yourself berth C in room 5 and for your
daughter berth A in room 3 which is adjoining your room. per
diagram attached. I trust this will be satisfactory and you
will kindly advise me of the acceptance of same.

Yours truly,
Signed (H. B. Howser)
City Ticket Agent
15th., & H. St., N. W.
Telephone Main 3300.

Mr. P.H.Dorsett.
Department of Agriculture.
Washington, D. C.

ORIENTAL SERVICE

Between Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu,
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong
and Manila



DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE AND AMERICAN MAIL LINE



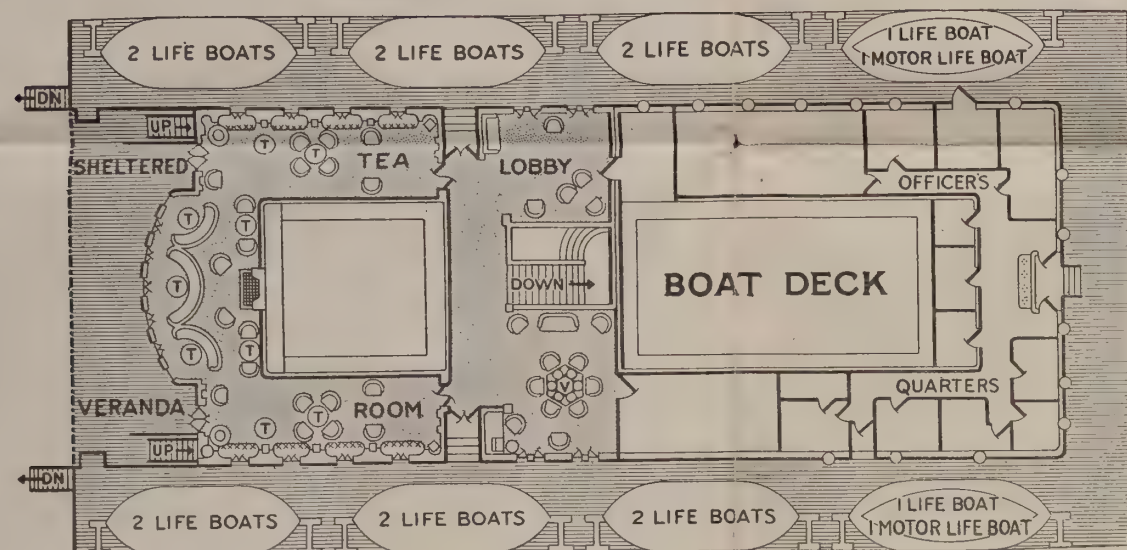
ROUND-THE-WORLD SERVICE

New York, Havana, Cristobal, Balboa, Los Angeles,
San Francisco, Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong,
Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said,
Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Boston and
New York.

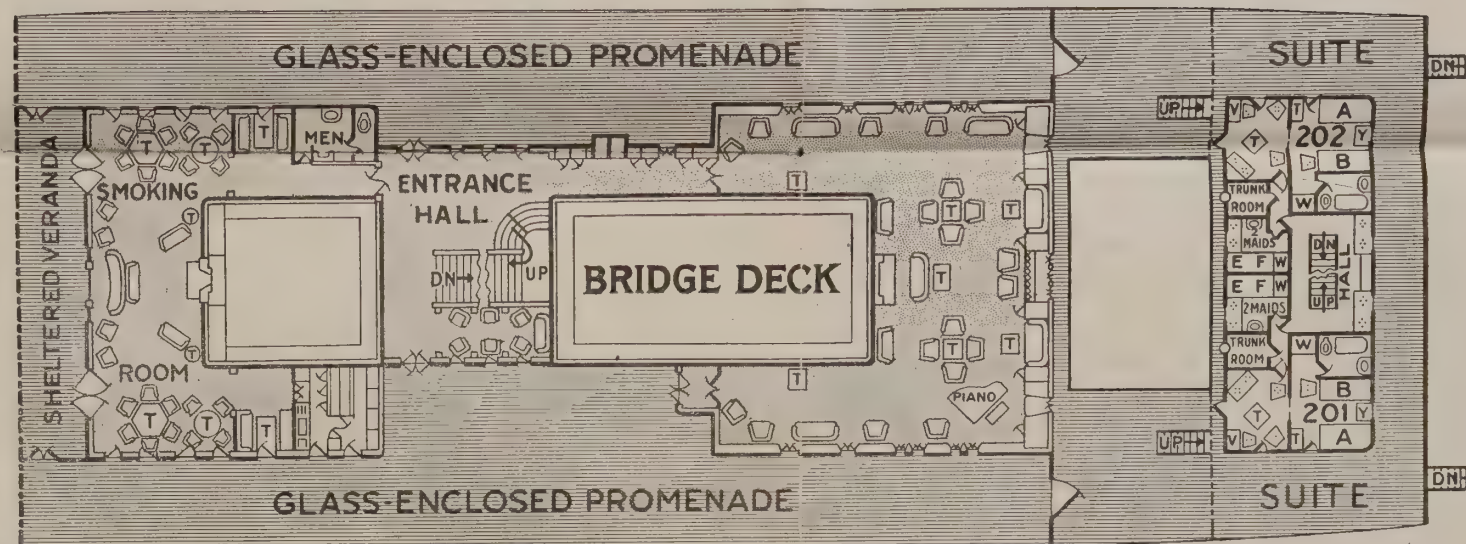
S. S. PRESIDENT GRANT

LENGTH, 535 FEET BEAM, 72 FEET 21,167 TONS DISPLACEMENT 14,123 GROSS TONNAGE

PORT SIDE



STARBOARD SIDE



Key to Fare Classifications

Suite—201, 202.

A-1—101, 102.

A-2—111, 112, 113, 114, 117, 118,
119, 120, 121, 124, 125, 127,
128, 129, 132.

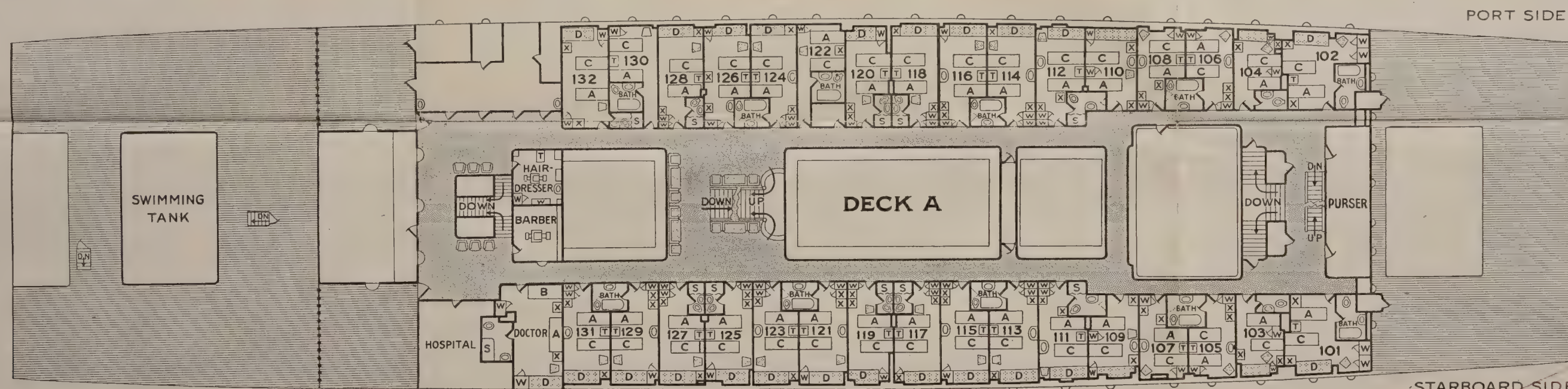
A-3—19, 21, 103, 104, 105, 106, 109,
110, 122, 130.

B-1—1, 2, 16, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31,
32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39,
40, 107, 108, 115, 116, 123,
126, 131.

B-2—3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15,
17, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47,
48.

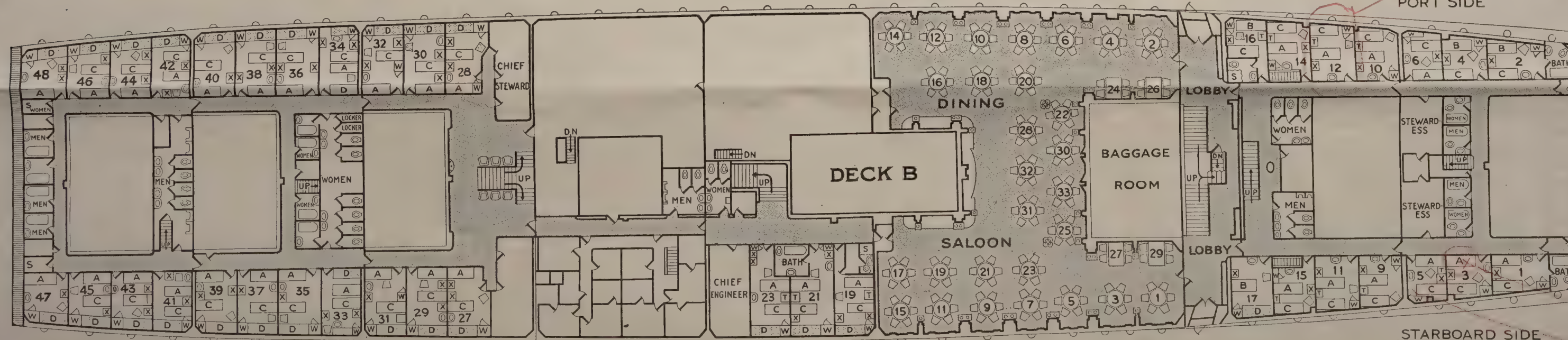
Key to Abbreviations

A B C Beds
D Sofa Bed
E Upper Berth
F Lower Berth
S Shower
W Wardrobe
DT Dressing Table
V Writing Table
T Table
G Pullman Bed
X Chiffonier
Y Bureau



STARBOARD SIDE

PORT SIDE



84 FEET TO STERN

120 FEET TO BOW

COPY.
* * *

71

Subject:

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY

Washington.D.C. Jany 4th.1929.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Referring to yours of the 2nd. I have the pleasure to enclose three diagrams of the Steamship President Grant. Regarding the deposit to be paid on your reservations they will be held until a certain time which will be arranged by the steamship company and you will be advised when to send the deposit. In the mean[un]time do not worry about the rooms as I will protect you and see that everything is done to help you and make your trip a pleasant one.

With best wishes to you and Mr. Morse for the year 1929 I am,

Yours truly.

Signed (E. R. Howser)
C. T. A.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett.
Department of Agriculture.
Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.,
January 8, 1929.

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Mr. H. S. Ryerson,
Los Angeles, Calif.

At last, after numerous efforts since the receipt of your wire of January 2, 1929, I have just learned, by 'phone, from the Cinema Supply Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., agents for the Bell & Howell Co., Chicago, that the Eyemo camera and lenses sent to them more than a week ago for adjustment were shipped today (Jan. 8, 1929) from the factory by express addressed to you at the above address.

On the third, I wired you as follows: "DOING ALL POSSIBLE TO
EXPEDITE SHIPMENT CAMERA AND LENSES".

Today, I wired you as follows: " EYEMO CAMERA AND LENSES SHIPPED
FROM FACTORY CHICAGO JANUARY EIGHT." (Both of these messages were
signed "Dorsett".)

This unexpected delay in getting camera and lenses on their way to you has been very discouraging and we deeply regret its occurrence. We trust, however, that the shipment will reach you in time to enable you to get the lenses fitted for color work by the time we arrive in Los Angeles on the 23rd of February, or thereabouts. If not then, perhaps by the time we expect to leave for San Francisco, a couple of days later, they will be ready. I will get in touch with you as soon as practicable after we arrive in Los Angeles. Perhaps, the simplest plan will be to go to your office for we want to learn all we can about this new process before we get away for the Orient. We will also want to find out if we will be able to get films in Japan and China or if it will be necessary to arrange for shipments from you or some other concern in the United States. We are very much interested in knowing if the film development is the same, or practically the same, as for standard black and white film. I possible, we would like to be able to develop our own film. We would then be in a position to duplicate important shots, which, in most instances, will not be possible if film has to be returned to you for development.

Here is hoping that the Eyemo camera and lenses reach you in time to be fitted for color work as you and Knowles have arranged; and that we may have the pleasure of seeing you when we arrive in Los Angeles the latter part of February (22nd or 23rd).

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett
Agricultural Explorer.

January 10, 1914
 New York City

My dear Mr. [Name]:
 I have just received your letter of the 7th inst. and am
 glad to hear that you are well. I am also well and
 hope this letter finds you the same.

I have not much news to write at present.

I am, however, very interested in the
 progress of your work.

I am, of course, very anxious to hear from you again.

I am, very truly,
 your friend,
 [Name]

I have just received your letter of the 7th inst. and am
 glad to hear that you are well. I am also well and
 hope this letter finds you the same. I have not much
 news to write at present. I am, however, very
 interested in the progress of your work. I am, of
 course, very anxious to hear from you again.

I am, very truly,
 your friend,
 [Name]

I am, very truly,
 your friend,
 [Name]

Very truly,
 [Name]

Washington, D. C.
January 9, 1929.

Mr. Edward Kelly,
Rothacker Film Co.
7510-14 N. Ashland Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

I have just returned from the motion picture laboratory, where went to see Mr. Evans about a film we want to get out on bamboo in Ceylon, Sumatra and Java.

I was delighted to learn that you are getting on so nicely with the Rothacker Film Co. I surely wish that you were going to the Orient with Mr. Morse and me. We plan on leaving February 18th., via Los Angeles for San Francisco from where we sail March 1st., aboard the S. S. President Grant. We expect to work in Japan, Northeastern China and Southern China, Formosa, Java and Ceylon. We will likely be away for three years- or longer. We hope to bring back several thousand feet of standard colored motion pictures, by the Vitacolor process.

Mr. Evans showed me the two pieces of colored stereoptican motion picture film you sent to him with your letter. I am much interested in anything of this kind and if it is not asking too much and putting you to too much trouble, I will be greatly obliged if you will arrange to send to me, here at Washington, a couple of short sections of the film like you sent to Mr. Evans; also any published information, catalogues, etc. of both film making and the camera used. I will very much appreciate whatever you can do for me in this connection.

If we can be of any assistance to you while in the Orient let us know. A letter addressed to me here will be forwarded.

Wishing you all possible success throughout the ~~XXXX~~ year and the many more which I trust are in store for you, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Signed (P. H. Dorsett)

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

Chicago, Ill
Jan. 11, 1929

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Mr. P.H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Your letter of Jan. 8, received today, and I was greatly pleased to hear from you.

I regret that I am unable to give you any further information on the stereoptican motion picture process, and that I have no samples of this film to send to you.

This process, although ready for commercial use by the Spoor Production organization, has not yet been offered for general use. Mr. G.K. Spoor, who developed and owns the patent right to the process, will not sell or permit his equipment to be used by any one outside of his immediate organization, at the present time.

The pictures are produced and projected, much larger than standard motion picture projectors, and require an extraordinary large screen for their projection. The stereoptican effect is obtained the admission of two separate rays of light into the camera lens. The projection equipment is especially constructed to permit these double rays to fall upon the screen at the same time. The equipment is bulky and at present only a few of these cameras and projection machines have been built.

Mr. Spoor is at the present time in New York, negotiating with a sound producing organization for theatrical production, combining the stereoptican and talking processes. When he has any public information to release on his process, I will be glad to forward it to you.

I surely wish that I could accompany you on your exploration into the Orient, and will look forward with much interest to seeing which you will make there.

Your reference to the Vitacolor process has aroused my curiosity, as I have never heard of this method. I will appreciate it very much if you will give me some more information on Vitacolor, and tell me how I can get in touch with this Company.

May I wish you a bon voyage and great success on your mission. With kindest regards to yourself and Mr. Morse, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

EK:KM

Signed (Edward Kelly)

Copy for report.

Horticulture.

Shafter, California,
January 10, 1929.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Office Foreign Plant Introduction,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

We got back to Shafter yesterday after taking my mother and father back to Santa Monica. They spent two weeks with us during the holidays and we took them back home, spending a couple of days in the South. In opening our mail I opened your letter without noticing that it was addressed to B. E. Scott. We are forwarding it to them today. I am very sure that the folks will want you to look them up when you come to Los Angeles; their address is No. 2307 California Avenue, Santa Monica, Calif. If you plan on coming up the valley I could meet you in Bakersfield, or at any point you would suggest. Mr. Morse visited the station last year, or the year before, so he knows something of our general conditions here at Shafter.

You certainly have a wonderful trip ahead of you and I know you will bring back a lot of worthwhile material. We would like very much to see you and hope you can arrange to come this way.

Yours very truly,

L. B. Scott.

January 26, 1929.

Mr. L. B. Scott,
U. S. Field Station,
Shafter, California.

Dear Legat:
Many thanks for your good letter of January 10, which reached me in due time, but on account of press of other official business has not, until now, received attention.

Mr. Morse, of Porego Grape, his wife and nine year old daughter, Ruth and I plan on leaving Washington for Los Angeles February 18. We are expecting to stop at the Hotel Rosslyn while in the city. Do not plan on being there more than ten days. Our steamer, the SS "President Grant" sails from San Francisco March 1, and we will need to be there two days, at least, before her departure.

We are expecting to see Dr. Oakley and hope to see Shamel but may have to depend upon their getting in to see us as we may not have time to get around to call upon them. I would like very much to see your Mother and Father and will do so if I possibly can. I would like the pleasure of seeing you and the family but am afraid this is out of the question. We will likely go to San Francisco via the Coast Line - at any rate, it will not be possible for us to visit you at Shafter.

Trusting that this finds you and the family well and wishing you all possible good health and success, I remain

Very truly yours,

C. H. Dorsett.
Agricultural Explorer

CBFY

* * * *

Foreign Plant Introduction.

Jan., 11, 1929.

Memorandum for Dr. David Griffiths
Office of Horticulture.

Dear Doctor Griffiths:

Mr. Morse and I very much appreciate your memorandum of Jan., 3, 1929; and thank you most heartily for the accompanying list of lilies in which you are interested and of which you would like to receive propagating material. We will have our "weather eye" open for all classes of interesting bulbous plants but especially those you have listed.

We expect to visit the Yokohama Nursery Co. and hope to get their cooperation, not only in connection with securing plant propagating material of lilies and persimmons, but also of other plant material to be found in Japan.

Trusting that we may be able to obtain something really worth while for you in regard to lilies and other bulbous flowering plants we remain.

Sincerely yours,

Signed (Dorsett and Morse,)

Dorsett and Morse
Agricultural Explorers.

Memorandum for Messrs Dorsett and Morse.

Gentlemen:

An endeavor has been made the last few weeks to put in manuscript form some data regarding Chinese and Japanese lilies for your guidance and assistance. I have prepared two lists: One by species, arranged alphabetically, giving the distribution in a general way; the other list is by localities, arranged alphabetically, this being followed by the name of the lily known to occur in that locality.

I appreciate that when you get to work, the most you can do is to dig up what you find and send it in regardless of its identity. I do not see how you can do much else. I want to suggest that in addition to the material that you get from the wild, that the public markets may contain valuable varieties which the Chinese especially use for feed.

When in Yokohama you will, of course, visit the Yokohama Nursery Co. They handle more lilies, I presume, than any other concern. If you have opportunity and they are willing to give the information, I wish you would inquire of them regarding the early auratum lily. Personally, I would like very much to get up stock of this. It is one of the most promising things we have rather difficult to grow, but an excellent thing for breeding. In much of our lily country, auratum is difficult to seed on account of short season. This early one is considered very desirable.

I know you will have an interesting and profitable time in the Orient.

Very truly yours,

Signed (David Griffiths)

David Griffiths
Senior Horticulturist.

Dr. Griffiths list of lilies. Of special interest.

- L. amabile*:-- Korea, ~~MANCHURIA~~ throughout peninsula.
- L. auratum*:-- Japan. The early form is especially desired. We do not know its habitat. It is found in occasional case of *L. auratum* from Yokohama Nursery Co. Inquire of the Company. *L. auratum*,-- Hondo, Lat. 34° to southwest Hokkaido. (Needed from Itsu peninsula, Hachijo Island). A quantity of wild bulbs and seeds desired.
- L. bakerianum delavayi*:--Western China; Yunnan, Kueichou and southwestern Szech'uan. Also upper Burma. (East of Tachien-lu it is plentiful on steep slopes 4,000 to 6,000 feet up)
- L. brownii*:-- South China, Hongkong and Kwangsi provinces. (Among grasses and low shrubs in nearly every province of China. Grows off the Yangtze gorges). Should be gotten from many localities.
- L. callosum*:-- Amur region, Manchuria, Hupeh. Also Korea, northern Hondo and Kyushu, Liukin Islands and Formosa.
- L. cathayanum*:-- Eastern and central China. ~~MANCHURIA~~ mountains of western Hupeh.
- L. cernuum*:-- Northern Korea, northeastern Manchuria.
- L. concolor*:-- Central China, Hupeh, Hunan, and North Yunnan. Yellow and red forms. Very variable. (Province of Shantung, Amur region)
- L. cordigolium*:-- Japan, Kyushu north through Hokkaido to Saghalien and the Kuriles; also on Tsushima Island in Japan sea.
- L. davidii*:-- West China, 5,000 to 10,000 feet in western Szech'uan, southern Shensi and northwest Yunnan. ~~MANCHURIA~~ ~~MANCHURIA~~ Often cultivated by peasants of the region (Min Valley, Romi-chang, in upper Tung River Valley).
- L. davuricum*:-- Northeastern Asia. Very widely distributed in Mongolia, Amur, Manchuria, Korea, Hokkaido, Saghalien, Kamchatka. Very variable and many collections desirable. You have photos of this in your last trip.
- L. distinctum*:-- Korea and northeastern Manchuria.
- L. duchartrei*:-- China, alpine, northeastern Hunan, western Szech'uan and southeastern Kansu. In all high mountains of western Szech'uan from Wa-shan west and north 8,00 to 12,000 feet.

- L. hansonii*:-- Korea- Dagelet Island. Victoria Bay near Vladivostock
Variable and desirable.
- L. henri*:-- Central China. Mountains of western Hupeh and Kueichou
provinces. Vary variable in color from yellow to orange
red. Ichang of Yangtze River; on Kien-liu-chan
near Kwei-yang.
- L. japonicum*:-(*L. krameri*):-- Japan, Shikoku, Tosa; central Honan, Settsu
and Kishu to Shinshu. (Wooded hills in Omi province,
Lake Biwa, Kyoto, Kyoto-san in Kii Province, Osaka
and Kobe).
- L. lankongense*:-- Western China, alpine and subalpine of northwestern
Yunnan. (Tsakou and Tseehung, Mekong-salween watershed)
- L. leichtlinii*:-- Japan; province of Suruga and Idzu. Liukiu archipelago;
Oshima Island. Variable. (Oshima Island, Liukiu).
(Sampo plateau in south Kan'yo province in central Korea-
very abundant.
- L. leucanthum*:-- North Central China. Mountains of western Hupeh,
eastern and central Szech'uan to western limits of Red
Basin. (In glades off the Ichang gorge). Should be
gotten from wide range of localities for it is exceedingly
valuable.
- L. medeoloides*:-- Japan; Central Hondo to Hokkaido, Karile Island.
Saghalien, Kamchatka, Korea.
- L. myriophyllum*:-- China, Yunnan from Mow-yin in northwest to Meng-
tze plateau. Kueichou. Has bulbils in axils of leaves
like tiger. (Mengtze- 4,000 to 5,000 feet in rocky
places.
- L. papilliferum*:-- China, alpine and subalpine northwestern Yunnan.
(Near Tapin-tse, northwest Yunnan).
- L. philippinense formosanum*:-- Formosa Island. Grows from sea level
to 10,000 feet altitude. (Giran prefecture- northeast-
ern corner of near sea)
- L. regale*:-- China; western Szech'uan, valley of Min River, 2,000 to
6,000 feet altitude. Very desirable to get variation).
- L. rubellum*:-- Japan. Northern Hondo, mountains of Uzen and Iwashiro
Pink lily. (Near Niwasaka on slopes of Niwasaka and
Adzuna-yama).
- L. sargentiae*:-- China; western Szech'uan, west of the Red Basin in
valleys between 2,000 and 5,500 feet. Long. 102 to
104 E. and Lat. 29 to 31° north. (Upper Burma and
Shan States. (Luting-chiao in valley of Tung River;
also River Ya and Min River near Kuan Hsien).

- L. sempervivoides*:-- China, Yunnan, around Mengtze, 6,000 to 7,000 feet.
- L. speciosum*:-- Japan, Shikoku; Tosa, Kyushu; Satsuma, Kwangsi province and North Formosa.
- L. stewartianum*:-- Alpine region of northwestern Yunnan.
- L. taliense*:-- China; west and northwest Yunnan. (Lichiang Fu, 9,000 to 11,000 feet. Sub-alpine meadows).
- L. tenuifolium*:-- Altai mountains through Eastern Siberia, Mongolia, northern China, North Manchuria, Northern Korea to Japan Sea. Very variable,-- coral red, white and yellow. (Yalu River, extreme north Korea, Amur region, Peking.
- L. tigrinum*:-- Japan, Korea and eastern China. Find how it is cultivated for food about Hanking. (Dagelet Island in Japan Sea off the coast of Korea).
- L. tsingtauense*:-- China; Shantung. Korea from Diamond Mountains south. (Herschel Island in the Korean archipelago, Hakodate). Red and Yellow.
- L. willmattiae*:-- Central China, western Hupeh, eastern Szechuan and southern Shensi, 4,000 to 8,000 feet. We especially need the variations.

List by localities.

Amur Region, China. *L. davuricum*.

Diamond Island, Japan. *L. philippinense formosiana* grows from sea level to 10,000 feet in grassy meadows.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Hachijo Island, Japan. *L. auratum platyphyllum*.

Hongkong, Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces, China. *L. brownii* (Pen-no), but any edible lily bulb may be called this name. Cultivated as a food lily.

Hupeh and Szech'uan, China Mountains of. Many lilies reported here.

Iohang Gorge above Iohang, China. *L. leucanthum* and its variety. *L. henryi*.

Idzu, Oshima (Vries Island), Japan. *L. auratum platyphyllum*. Small wild bulbs very desirable.

Keizan-Chin near Yalu River. *L. tenuifolium*.

Korea and Amur Region, China. *L. concolor*, *L. tsingtauense*, *L. ambile*, *L. cernuum*, *L. callosum*, *L. hansonii*.

Korea and Japan, Mountains of. *L. maximowiczii*, *L. tigrinum*.

Kyushu, Japan, northward to Hokkaido. *L. cordifolium*.

Kyushu and adjacent islands of Koshiki-Jima and not far from city of Kagoshima. *L. speciosum*. a good form.

Lake Biwa, Japan, in Omi province. *L. japonicum*, "Sasa-Yuri," Bamboo lily. Among dwarf bamboos.

Luting-Chiao in Valley of Tung River, China. *L. sargentiae*.

Mengtze, China. *L. myriophyllum*, *L. bakerianum*, *L. sempervivoides*.

Min River Valley, in extreme western Szech'uan, China. *L. regale*.

Niwasaka, Japan. 2,500 to 6,000 feet. *L. rubellum*.

Osaka and Kobe, Japan. *L. japonicum*.

Oshima Island, Japan. *L. leichtlinii*.

Romi-Chango in upper Tung River valley. *L. davidii*.

Satsuma, So province of *L. speciosum*. A fine form grows here.

Sempo in South Kankyo Province, China. *L. davuricum*.

Shirkoku, Tosa, Satsuman on mainland of Japan. *L. speciosum*.

Shiribeshi-san in southwest Hokkaido, Japan. *L. medeoloides*.

Siberia, eastern. *L. tenuifolium*.

Suruga and Idzu provinces, Japan. *L. leichtlinii*.

Tapin Tze, northwest Yunnan, China. *L. papilliferum*.

Tsekou and Tsehung, mountains above. *L. lankougense*.

Vladivostock, shore of Victoria Bay, near. *L. hansonii*.

Wa-Shan, Szech'uan, China. *L. duchartrei*.

January 11, 1929

Burroughs Welcome and Co.
9 & 11 East Forty-First Street,
New York City,
New York.

Gentlemen:

We plan on leaving the United States March 1, 1929, from San Francisco, for about a three years agricultural exploration trip for the United States Department of Agriculture. Our work will take us into Japan, Chosen (Korea), Northeastern China, Manchuria, Central and Southern China, Taiwan (Formosa), Java, Sumatra and Ceylon.

We are anxious to include in our equipment a first class, First Aid kit of simple and effective remedies and supplies and will be greatly obliged if you will send us your illustrated catalogue and price list of your outfits. We will likely want one kit for three and one for two persons.

From your experience in outfitting all kinds of expeditions, we feel you should be, and no doubt are, in a position to suggest kits best adapted for service (if necessary) in the countries we are planning to visit and will very much appreciate any suggestions or recommendations you may be in a position to offer.

Very truly yours,

Signed (P. H. Dorsett,)

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,

PHD/p

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9 & 11 East forty-First Street

New York City Jan 17, 1929

United States Department of Agriculture,

Bureau of Plant Industry,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Att. Mr. P. E. Dorsett.

This will acknowledge your letter of January 11th., in which you give us the information that you are seeking to obtain suitable medical and first-aid equipment to carry with you on your contemplated exploration trip into the Orient. We are pleased to have this opportunity to make our recommendations to you, but before submitting our type of cases, would you be so good as to supply us with the following information. Are the two parties to be separated at all times? Will the parties be dependent on the medical equipment carried with them for all medical aid? In the countries visited will they spend the majority of their time in the highlands or lowlands and mosquito infested territory? Will the parties be out of touch with active civilization for a prolonged length of time? It is taken for granted that there will be no women included in the expedition. Do you contemplate taking care of the needs of the natives en route from the equipment which you carry?

We realize that the questions which we have asked above are numerous, but, at the same time, we feel that we can more intelligently serve you and give you greater protection if we have this information. Just as soon as we have it we can submit to you by return mail the equipment which we feel will adequately meet your needs.

The enclosed booklet "Modern Medical Equipment" will outline for you in a brief way the 'Tabloid' Medicine Cases which are so popular with exploration parties.

Thanking you for your interest in our behalf, we are

Yours very truly, Signed (Burroughs Wellcome &
Co. (U.S.A.) Inc. H. B. F.

Foreign Plant Introduction

Jan, 14, 1929

COPY

* * * *

Memorandum for Mr. J. P. Martin,
Blister-rust Control, B. P. I.

Dear Mr. Martin:

This is to acknowledge, with thanks, your memorandum of the 14, in reply to my letter of the 4th., addressed to Mr. Detwiler.

Your memorandum was handed to Mr. Dorsett and I am advised that your notations relative to the interest of your Office "In small fruits which might be used as substitutes for currants and gooseberries in regions where five-leaf pines are important forest crops" have been carded for attention. Mr. Dorsett and Mr. Morse are in touch with Mr. Darrow's work and interested in this line of horticultural and I feel sure can be depended upon to be on the lookout for any small fruits which may prove of interest in this connection.

Very truly yours,

Signed (Knowels A. Ryerson)

Knowels A. Ryerson,
Senior Horticulturist in Charge.

Blister-rust Control.

COPY
* * * *

Jan. 14, 1929

Memorandum for Mr. E. A. Ryerson
Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

In reply to your letter of January 4th., to Mr. Detwiler, This Office is interested in small fruits which might be used as substitutes for currants and gooseberries in regions where five-leaf pines are important forest crops. Mr. George Darrow of the Office of Horticulture is handling this work and has experimented considerably with the Chinese wash cherry. He can, no doubt, give you additional suggestions on this subject.

Very truly yours,

Signed (J. F. Martin)

J.F.Martin,
Senior Pathologist,
Acting in Charge.

JEM/no

Columbus

January 16, 1929

Mr. D. H. Lutz
Union Christian College
Pingyang, Chosen

My dear Mr. Lutz:-

This letter will introduce to you Mr. H. J. Morse of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. It may be that you have already met Mr. Morse and I am sure that you know of his work in any case. He is in charge of soybean investigations in the Bureau of Plant Industry, and is in the Orient searching for new varieties of soybeans to introduce to the United States.

I know you will find his visit both pleasant and profitable and I shall greatly appreciate any help and courtesy that you may be able to give him.

Yours very truly,

Signed, (J. B. Park)

JBP:CH
J. B. Park
Professor of Farm Crops.

C O P Y

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
George W. Rightmire, President
College of Agriculture
Department of Farm Crops.

COLUMBUS

January 15, 1929

Mr. W. J. Morse,
Bureau of Plant Industry
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morse:-

I am glad to send you a letter of introduction to Mr. Lutz as requested in your letter. Mr. Lutz is located at Pyongyang, Korea, at Union Christian College. You will find him very helpful I am sure in making contacts and in learning about the people and the flora of that region.

I think you told me that Mr. Dorsett is interested in collecting Persimmons. Korea is a good place for this as Mr. Lutz said they grew and used them to a considerable extent. Probably Mr. Dorsett will be sending home seeds, plants and cuttings, and I will be interested in having some of them. Professor Paddock, our horticulturist is also interested and we would take proper care of the material I think. I should think that a very practical way of propagating plants of that kind would be by means of scions to be grafted on native stocks here.

If it is possible I hope you will stop here on your way to the West coast. At any rate I would appreciate hearing from you while you are away.

Yours very truly

Signed (J. B. Park)

JBP:CR

J. B. Park
Professor of Farm Crops.

COPI

West La Fayette, Ind. U.S.A
January 15, 1929.

Rev., R. T. Cait,
Seonahum Korea,

My dear Robert:

This is to introduce to you our friend, Professor W. J. Morse of Washington, D. C. Professor Morse is a coworker of Raymonds. It has been our pleasure to entertain him in our home, so he can give you news of this branch of the Cait family.

Dr. Morse and the family will be in the Orient for some ~~time~~ two and a half years, spending time in China, Japan and Korea. His work is along agricultural investigations for the U. S. Dept. ^{agric}. We would count it a favor, for you to do everything possible to further this work. Feeling that your long residence in Korea and travel over it, you know conditions.

With the very best wishes for you all, I am fondly and sincerely,

Your Cousin,

Signed, (Helen Cait ^{Mulvaney} Mulvaney)

COPY.

Jan. 16, 1929

Memorandum for DR. C. L. Shear.
Mycology and Disease Survey.

Dear Doctor Shear:

This is for the purpose of acknowledging your kind letter of January 11, 1929, outlining your request that Dorsett & Morse "collect anything they might find in the way of fungi for this Office, especially parasites of cultivated plants and also any fungi that they might have time or opportunity to collect".

Your request was passed on to Dorsett & Morse and I am pleased to advise that your request has been corded by them.

The boys are interested in this and all other matters relating to agriculture that may be of prime interest to specialists of the Department and I feel sure will take great pleasure in complying with your request in so far as they are able to do so.

Very truly yours,

Signed (Knowles A. Ryerson)

Knowles A. Ryerson,
Senior Horticulturist in Charge.

COPY

* * * *

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
Mycology and Disease survey. WASHINGTON

January 11, 1929

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,
Senior Horticulturist in Charge
Foreign Plant Introduction.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

Referring to your letter stating that Mr. Dorsett and Mr. Morse are about to start on an exploration in the Orient. I would say that we should be greatly pleased to have Mr. Dorsett and Mr. Morse collect anything they might find in the way of fungi for this office, especially parasites of cultivated plants and also any fungi that they might have time or opportunity to collect. Mr. Dorsett made some interesting and valuable collections for us during his last expedition, and I think is quite fully informed as to the manner of collecting, preparing and forwarding such material.

Very truly yours,

Signed (C.L. Shear)

Principle Pathologist in Charge.

This request was carded by Dorsett and Morse January 14, 1929.

Sugar Plants.

COPY

Jan. 12, 1929

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,
Senior Horticulturist in Charge,
Office of Foreign Plant Introduction.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

I have your letter of January 4, regarding the proposed expedition of Messrs. Dorsett and Morse, to China, Manchuria, Korea, Japan and the Oriental Tropics and will call attention of the members of this Office to the project. If it seems likely that information or materials of interest to this Office might be obtained by the expedition, we will take advantage of your offer of assistance

Very truly yours,

Signed (E. W. Brandes)

EWB:MH

Principle Pathologist in Charge
Office of Sugar Plants.

COPY

* * * *

Jan., 16, 1929

Dear Dr. Brondes:

Thanks for your kind favor of January 12, 1929 relative to the Dorsett and Morse exploration trip to the Orient and Dutch East Indies.

We will appreciate hearing from you later in case there is information or plant material of interest to you or any of the members of your Office which may be obtained by the expedition.

Very truly yours

Signed (Knowles A. Ryerson
Senior Horticulturist in
Charge.

PHD/p

COPY
 . . .

Washington, D.C.
 Jan. 16, 1929

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Many thanks for your good letter of the 11th., and also for the information it contained relative to the stereopticon motion picture process and equipment. I will appreciate getting public information on the subject, when available.

In regard to the Vitacolor- I know little about the process except a popular article in "Movie Makers" for December which I had a chance to read, and what I have heard. The patent rights for this and foreign countries are owned by the Du Pont Vitacolor Corporation, 207-9 N. Occidental Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. It is my understanding from Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson, in charge of this Office, who has a brother in the Du Pont Corporation, that there is no public information available for distribution at this time relative to the process or the attachments for making and projecting the films.

From the article in the "Movie Makers", the making of the colored pictures is as simple as that of making black and white pictures. It is wave length attachment proposition and the attachment for the camera is small and simple. I understand that they are thus far, only being made for 16 mm cameras. However, we hope to have our "Eyemo" fitted for the standard 35 mm film to take with us to the Orient. As I understand, commercial panchromatic films are used and that prints can be made from the negative as in the case of ordinary black and white films. If projected through an ordinary projector, the projection is black and white, but when projected through their projector or one of their attachments on a commercial projector, the result is a colored film.

Mr. Ryerson saw a display of this process on a recent trip to New York and tells me that it is fine.

Our "Eyemo" is now at the Corporation factory in Los Angeles. We will call there for it on our way to San Francisco. In case I get further information about the process, I will try and let you know.

Very truly yours,
 P. M. Dorsett,
 Agricultural Explorer.

PMD-p

THE
 JOURNAL OF THE
 AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY
 CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

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C O P Y

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Bentley-Ribero

Jan 16, 1929

Mr. Takio Sakata
 o/c Messrs. T. Sakata & Co.
 Nishi-Hiranuma
 Yokohama
 Japan

Dear Mr. Sakata:

"HERBST BROTHERS give themselves or their principals: no warranty or implied, as to discription, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they sell and will not be responsible for the crop. All agreements are subject to strikes, accidents, delay of carriers, or any other contingency beyond our control. Quotations and offers are without engagements unless specifically and time for reply stated."

With the present we are pleased to introduce to you Mr. W. J. Morse and Mr. Dorsett, who are visiting Japan in the interest of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry.

Mr. Morse and Mr. Dorsett have been experimenting with the use of Kudzu Vine (*Pueraria Thunbergi*) and have made some very important discoveries in the uses of this plant as a forage crop in the United States. They are seeking further information on this subject.

Any assistance you can render them, which will help them in their work and make their visit to Japan more enjoyable, will be appreciated.

Yours very truly

WE:KW

Signed (Herbst Brothers)

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION, COPIED.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Office of the President

Montreal, Dec. 24, 29.

P.

W. D. Cameron, Esq.,
Manager,
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada,
Tokyo, Japan.

My Dear Mr. Cameron:

I have much pleasure in introducing to you Prof.

W. J. Morse, Senior Agronomist in the section of forage crops
of the United States Department of Agriculture and probab-
ly the leading authority on soybeans in the entire world.

If you can do anything whatever to assist Mr.
Morse I will consider it a special favor.

Sincerely yours,

Signed (T. B. Macanlay.

TEB:MC.

Alkali and Drouth Resistant Crops

Jan. 14, 1929

COPY

* * * *

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

Replying to your letter of Jan., 4th., I should be interested in receiving seeds of any forage or other crop plants, apparently adapted to alkali soil, which Mr. Dorsett and Mr. Morse may come across in their exploration of the Orient. Also, if they get into the tropical part of Eastern Asia, seed of cotton, particularly forms that appear to be growing wild, would be welcome. As you doubtless know, we are building up a collection of living plants of species of *Gossypium* from all parts of the world and are especially interested in getting hold of the wild forms as likely to represent ancestral types of our cultivated cottons.

Very sincerely,

Signed (T. H. Kearney)

Principle Physiologist in Charge.

K/v

Foreign Plant Introduction,

Jan., 16, 1929

COPY

* * * *

Memorandum for Mr. T.H.Kearney
Alkali and Drouth Resistant Crops.

Dear Mr. Kearney:

Many thanks for your kind favor of January 14th.,
Your request relative to plant material in which you are especially interested was passed on to Dorsett and Morse and I understand the same has been carded for attention when they get into the field.

The boys are interested, not only in things of general agricultural interest but also in the special problems of the research workers of the Bureau and I feel sure that they will do all that they can to comply with your request.

Very truly yours,

Signed (Knowels A. Ryerson)

PHD/p

Knowels A. Ryerson,
Senior Horticulturist in Charge.

COPY

* * * *

January 16, 1929

Foreign Plant Introduction.

Memorandum to Prof. A.B.Hitchcock.

Dear Mr. Hitchcock:

Your appreciative letter of the 14th., to hand and request noted. Many thanks for your kind expressions of appreciation of the efforts of Mr. Dorsett's former work in the Orient.

Dorsett and Morse are interested in all phases of agriculture and I feel confident that they will do what they can to secure herbarium specimens which are likely to prove of interest and value to you in connection with your work. Your request has been carded for attention when they get into the field.

Very truly yours,

Signed (Knowles A. Ryerson)

Knowles A. Ryerson,
Senior Horticulturist in Charge.

PHD/p

Botany.

CBPY

* * * *

January 14, 1929

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

Your letter of January 4th., to Mr. Coville has been referred to me. I shall be very glad to have Mr. Dorsett or Morse obtain herbarium specimens of the grasses they find during their botanical survey. While it is true that we do not need additional specimens of the very common species I think it is best that the collectors obtain specimens of all of the grasses they see. The species common in one locality may not be common over a wide area. Mr. Dorsett's former collection was of much value to us. You may be sure that I shall appreciate any help that the expedition can give us in obtaining material.

Sincerely yours,

Signed (A. S. Hitchcock,
A.S.Hitchcock, Principle Botanist in
Charge of Systematic Agrostology
Office Address: Smithsonian Institute.

Washington, D. C.
Jan. 19, 1929

Burroughs Wellecome & Co., (U. S. A.) Inc.
9 & 11 East Forty-First Street,
New York City,
New York.

In reply to 10/25

Gentlemen:-

Thanks for your kind favor of January 17th., in response to my inquiry of the 11th., concerning "First class, first-aid kits of simple and effective medicines and supplies".

The following is in response to your various questions for information. The replies are in order of your questions and we trust are sufficiently complete to give you the information desired.

No; the two parties, for the most part, will be together ; for the greater part of the time, both in the field and at headquarters.

Yes; while in the field and at headquarters, except ofcourse in case of severe illness or accident, when hospital accommodations will be secured.

We cannot say definitely, but expect for the most part to work in the farming and up land areas. At times we probably will be in the low lands. Our ten is fitted with mosquito netting and naturally we will take every precaution to protect ourselves from this pest.

No; we expect to headquarters in or near villages, town or in some instances cities. The winters will, for the most part, be spent in Cities. From our headquarters we will make trips of from 1 to 10 days or two weeks into the surrounding country.

The party will consist of Mr. and Mrs. Morse and their 9 year old daughter and my daughter-in-law and myself, ^{about 22 years of age} ~~about 25 years of age~~. However, we plan on the women folks , at least for the most part, remaining at headquarters. Occasionally, under favorable conditions they no doubt will accompany us on our field trips.

Yes; in so far as may be necessary in connection with our work of plant hunting. We are without medical training or experience or training and naturally cannot do much in this direction, except ofcourse along the simplest lines. I did not find much of such work to do in my experience of almost 3 years, 1924-7 in Northeastern China and Manchuria.

I believe that it would be advisable for us to have two small kits , each containing simple and effective medicines and first-aid supplies. One for us to take with us on our field trips and the other to remain at headquarters

The question of space on field explorations is one that requires first consideration, consequently whatever we take must be conservative of space and at the same time be practical and efficient.

Presumably the copy of "Modern Medical Equipment" was overlooked as we did not find the same enclosed as advised, We will appreciate receiving a copy at your convenience.

In case additional information is desired please let us hear from you.

Very truly yours,

S. E. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF AGRONOMY
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

January 19, 1929

Mr. W. J. Morse
Office of Forage Crops, B. P. I.
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morse:

I have your letter of January 10, and am pleased to know that you and Mr. Dorsett expect to be in Berkeley during the latter part of February. I shall be here at that time, and am looking forward to your visit with pleasure. Professor P.B.Kennedy will also be here, and since he is in charge of our forage crop investigations will be able to assist in making your visit more profitable.

GWEL:K

Yours very truly

Signed (Geo W. Hendry)

Geo. W. Hendry.

C O P Y

W W.E. Riegel, President

T.H. Jordan, Vice President

TOLONO SOYBEAN-SEED ASSOCIATION

JOHN T. SMITH INCORPORATED

John T. Smith, Sec'y-Treas., Manager
TOLONO, ILLINOIS

Jan., 22, 1929

Dr. Albert M. Dunlap,
Union Medical College,
43 North Compound,
Peking, China.

Dear Dr. Dunlap:-

This letter will introduce Mr. W. J. Morse, Senior
Agronomist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Morse is spending the next two years in China
studying soybeans and their uses. Any assistance you may be
able to render him will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Signed (John T. Smith)

NEW YORK, N. Y., January 24, 1929.

Mr. Dorsett:

Dear Sir:

In reference to your letter of January 19th and further to the subject of suitable medical equipment for your coming expedition, taking the picture as a whole as you present it, we agree with you that two cases will meet your needs adequately, for the conditions under which you intend operating.

Our selection of cases for you would be "Tabloid" Medicine Case No. 231 and "Tabloid" First Aid Case No. 724. The former case would be your base or reserve case and the "Tabloid" First-Aid No. 724 would be for field use. We are attaching list of contents for these two cases showing the products which we propose and believe are best suited for your needs.

During the time that you are in the low lands or when you feel that it will be necessary for you to take preventative measures against malaria, a supply of Quinine will be necessary. For the length of time you intend being away it is impractical and unnecessary for you to take a supply of Quinine necessary to meet your needs during your stay as you undoubtedly will be in sections where Quinine will be available. However, we have not proposed any additional Quinine, other than that which is supplied in the two cases. Should you be in Shanghai, our associated house is located at 5 Shanghai Road, and you can obtain supplies of our products there or you can write them requesting any preparation that you may need sent you.

If you so desire these cases may be changed, as this is our own selection. The contents of the case are flexible and can be changed to meet specific needs.

We regret that through an oversight the "Modern Medical Equipment" booklet was overlooked in our previous letter to you. However, we are enclosing it in this letter and you will find a picture of the case mentioned, on page forty-three. This case is also supplied with an outer carrying canvas covering which further protects the case and renders it more or less waterproof. We would propose furnishing the "Tabloid" First-Aid Case No. 724 in the same manner. On page forty-two of the "Tabloid" First-Aid booklet you will find pictured and described Cases No. 722 and 723. We mention this, as the No. 724 is the same type of case as the two described. It gives you a view of the cases opened and closed.

The price of No. 231 "Tabloid" Brand Medicine Case would be \$32. net and the No. 724 would be \$18.80 net. It would require from three to five days from the date of your order to complete and prepare these cases for shipment.

We appreciate your interest in our behalf and trust that we may

be favored with your order which will have our careful and prompt attention.
If we can be of any further assistance to you, we hope that you will command
us.

Very truly yours,

H. B. FANDA

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (U.S.A.) INC.

LIST OF CONTENTS FOR THIS NO. 724 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID CASE

'Tabloid' Cascara Sagrada gr. 3 s/c
" Laxative Vegetable
" 'Empirin' Compound
" Quinine Bisulphate gr. 3
" Ammonium Chloride
" Ginger Essence min. 10
" Soda-Mint
" Ammonium Bromide
" 'Epinine' Compound
'Soloid' Potassium Permanganate

SUNDRIES

1 Cake 'Sapodermin' Soap
1 tenyard roll Adhesive plaster $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1 Tourniquet
1 Piece oiled silk 15" x 6"
3/12 - 1 yd 'Tabloid' Absorbent Gauze (Pln.)
1/12 " Bandages 6-yds x 1"
2/12 " " 3-yds x 1"
2/12 " " 3-yds x $2\frac{1}{2}$ "
1/22 " " 6-yds x $2\frac{1}{2}$ "
1/12 oz. 'Tabloid' Absorbent cotton 1 oz.
1/12 - 1 oz. " " " $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
1/12 Container of Ordinary pins
1/12 Pocket-size tin of 1" adhesive plaster
1/12 Tin of court plaster
1/12 " containing three products & 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia
1/12 Tube of Carron Oil (Solidified) - 1 oz.
1/12 " of 'Borofax' - 1 oz.
1 - Metal Container 'Vaporole' Iodine

LIST OF CONTENTS FOR THIS 'TABLOID' # 231 MEDICINE CASE.

'Tabloid' Quinine Bisulphate gr. 3 s/c
" Aromatic Chalk powder
" Pepsin Bismuth & Charcoal
" Iron and Arsenic Compound s/c
" Laxative Vegetable s/c
" Cascara Sagrada gr. 3
" " " gr. 1
" 'Empirin' Compound
" " "
" 'Epinine' "

'Tabloid' Quinine Bisulphate gr. 3 s/c
 " Ginger Essence min. 10
 " Ammonium Bromide gr. 5
 " 'Empirin' gr. 1
 " Ammonium Chloride Compound
 'Soloid' Potassium Permanganate gr. 5
 'Tabloid' Calomel gr. 1/4
 " Soda-Mint
 " Tannin gr. 2 1/2
 'Soloid' Boric Acid gr. 6

SUNDRIES

1 green willesden canvas instrument
 Case containing:
 1 x 1/2 min. Clinical Thermometer
 1 Caustic Point in wooden holder
 1 Pair of Dressing Forceps
 1 Medicine Dropper
 1 Metal Lancet
 1 Pair of Scissors
 1 Vulcanite Snake-Bite Lancet
 6 Suture Needles in metal tube
 1 Reel of Suture Silk in bottle
 1 Artery Forcep
 1 box of 12 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia
 1 Box of 6 " Iodine Tincture
 1 'Tabloid' Guide

2x1" x 6 yd. Compressed Bandage
 2x2 1/2" x 6 yd. " "
 1x1 oz. Compressed lint
 1x1 oz. " cotton(absorb)
 1x1 oz. " " pkts of 4
 2x1 yd " Gauze(absorb)
 12 asstd. safety pins in tin
 1 tube of 'Borofax'
 1 " 'Hazeline' Cream
 1 " 'Menthofax'
 1 " 'Sketofax'
 1/2" x 10 yd. spool adhesive plaster.
 2 envelopes of Court Plaster
 3 Mustard Leaves in envelope.

February 6, 1929.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.,
 9 and 11 E. 41st. St.,
 New York City, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Your letter of January 24, 1929(10/18) in response to mine of the 19th giving you details concerning our trip to the Orient, as well as a copy of "Modern Medical Equipment" have been received.

I very much appreciate the interest you have shown in our behalf in supply ing us with information and suggesting 'Tabloid' Medical and First-Aid cases which you feel would meet our needs in the Orient. After talking with Mr. Morse and the ladies who are to be with the party, we have decided that it may be better for each family to take their first aid and Medical outfits with which they are familiar thn on a trip of this kind to try a new and much more elaborate and expensive equipment.

Again assuring you of our very hearty appreciation of your kindness and thanking you for your several letters of detailed information concerning your 'Tabloid' products, I remain

Very truly yours,

P. H. DORSETT

January 25, 1929.

Mr. H. Matsumoto,
Central Laboratory,
South Manchuria Railway Co.,
Dairen, Manchuria.

Dear Mr. Matsumoto:

I greatly appreciate the receipt of your kind favor of December 1928, and was delighted to learn of your safe arrival back in Dairen after your visit to the United States, which I trust you found both pleasant and profitable.

In case I, or any one else at the office here in Washington, can be of service to you at any time, I trust you will not hesitate to write to us concerning your needs, and I can assure you that we will take great pleasure in doing all that we can to serve you.

Mr. Morse and I plan on sailing from San Francisco on March 1 for Yokohama, Japan. After a year spent there and in Chosen (Korea) we expect to get over into Manchuria and will probably, at least for a time, make our headquarters at Mukden, and later get down to Dairen. We are looking forward with pleasure to meeting you then.

If in the meantime, you, for any reason, desire to get in touch with us, address your communication in care of the American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan. We plan, while in Japan, to receive our mail through that source.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PHD/p

December, ⁷ 1928

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Having returned from my travel to Dairen I beg to thank you once more for your kindness shown by you on the occasion of my visit to your office.

With best regards I am, dear sir,

Yours truly,

H. Matsumoto.

H. Matsumoto,
Central Laboratory
South Manchuria Rail Way Co.,
Dairen, Manchuria.

January 25, 1929.

Memorandum for Dr. E. C. Auchter,
Horticultural Crops and Diseases.

Dear Doctor Auchter:

In response to your esteemed favor of January 18, 1929, relative to the Agricultural Expedition to the Orient, we will be very glad to receive requests from any member of your organization who desires Dorsett and Morse to look after their needs in the regions the boys intend visiting.

Messrs. Dorsett and Morse are interested in all phases of agriculture and I feel sure will be pleased to do whatever they can to comply with any request for data or plant material which may reach them.

Awaiting any further communication from you concerning this matter, I remain

Very truly yours,

Knowles A. Ryerson,
Senior Horticulturist in Charge

PHD/p

January 18, 1929.

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RYERSON

My Dear Ryerson:

I wish to thank you for drawing to our attention the proposed trip of Mr. Dorsett and Mr. Morse.

Dr. Shoemaker of this office may have some requests to make, and if he does, we will be glad to take the matter up with you. I am also sending your letter to others in the office.

Thanking you for drawing the trip to our attention,

I am

Very truly yours,

E. C. Auchter,
Principal Horticulturist in Charge

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KNOWLES A. RYERSON
IN CHARGE OFFICE FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

Jan 25-1929

I am noting below, more or less generally, the supplies and equipment that the U. S. Agricultural Expedition will take with it, for use in connection with its official Agricultural Exploration work in Japan, Chosen(Korea), Northeastern and Southeastern China, Taiwan(Formosa), the Dutch East Indies and Ceylon, during the period from the spring of 1929 to 1932.

CAMP SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Tent and tenting outfit, cots and bedding, and cooking outfit of simple equipment.

LABORATORY OR HEADQUARTERS SUPPLIES

Portable typewriter, letter heads and blank typewriting paper, envelopes, herbarium paper and dryers, cotton bags of various sizes, note books, pencils, reference books and maps, and a few tools for doing such work as may be required.

FIELD AND PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT

Photographic cameras, for still and motion pictures, films, developer and developing equipment and supplies, labels, string, bags, and packing material, herbarium presses or collecting outfit, altimeter, compass, etc.

The above noted supplies will be carried in Army Locker Fiber Trunks, numbered from 1 to 18 (the number we will have, which we now estimate at 18 to 20) and marked on the front of each official trunk, in good size letters: "U. S. Department of Agriculture Expedition". An itemized list of the contents of each trunk will be fastened to the inside of the trunk.

In addition to the foregoing, the members of the party, five in number, P. H. Dorsett and daughter-in-law, Mrs. James H. Dorsett, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Morse and their daughter, will have 4 or 5 trunks and hand baggage of personal effects and wearing apparel. However, everything taken by the expedition, either official or personal is for use by the members of the expedition and not for sale or barter.

Very truly yours,

Dorsett and Morse

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January 25, 1929

H U R R A H

For today Mr. Henry W. Allanson, Assistant Chief of the Bureau called about noon over the phone and advised that the proposed agricultural exploration trip to the Orient for Dersett and Morse had just been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. W. M. Jardine, and that now everything was OK for going ahead with our preparations for the trip as planned.

This information gives us from noon today to the 18 of February 1929, the date set for our boarding the train for Los Angeles, en route to San Francisco, California to get aboard the S. S. President Grant of the American Mail Line ~~FORX~~ due to sail March 1, 1929 for Yokohama, Japan where we are to embark for our first years work, which will be in Japan, and Chosen (Korea.)

If had waited for the official approval of the trip by the Secretary we would have just 23 days in which get our equipment and supplies, and get them packed, make our steamer and rail accommodations. On supplies and equipment on contract 5 to 20 days are allowed for delivery and on such equipment and supplies as had to be purchased on bid in the open market about a month or more is required to get out bids make the award and get delivery. If authority had not have been anticipated and our reservations for steam ship accommodations made some weeks ago and supplies and equipment procured it would now be impossible to attend to these matters and be ready to leave Washington on the 18th., and San

Francisco March 1, 1929 as planned.

This experience shows the importance of an important matter of this kind taking up matters of this kind well in advance of the date of departure of an EXPEDITION the question of the approval of the trip by the Secretary of the Department and thus afford ample time for all necessary preparations.

Owing to the short space of time between the official approval of the trip by the Secretary and the time set for the departure of the parties to the Expedition, it is questionable if the necessary state papers, which could not be handled until the trip was approved can now be negotiated in time for us to have the necessary information relative to whether or not we will be accorded the freedom of the port in Yokohama, Japan. In case we are not in possession of this information before we sail we may experience no end of trouble when we land, on account of our supplies and equipment and also be out considerable cash in getting them cleared through CUSTOMS.

Copies of the letters of the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of State concerning special passports and the freedom of the port at Yokohama on arrival and upon leaving Japan are here follow.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON

January 25, 1929.

Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Attention P. H. Dorsett

Subject: Report on Aneroid Barometer.

Dear Sir:

1. We are enclosing herewith a report on the aneroid barometer submitted for test on January 21.

2. The results of the test show that the instrument is of poor quality and everything considered, not suitable for the purpose for which it is to be used. If it is desired to obtain a new instrument, as discussed informally with Mr. Dorsett, it is suggested that the specification include a statement that the percentage maximum hysteresis is not to exceed 1%. An instrument of the same size and exterior appearance as the one just tested, but having the required performance, can probably be obtained from the Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, New York. This is described under their Catalog No. 2040E. The aviation altimeter of good performance shown Mr. Dorsett at the time of his visit, is manufactured by the Kollsman Instrument Company, 47-53 Dinwiddie Place, Brooklyn, New York. It is known as a 2 3/4" dial, 20,000 foot instrument.

Respectfully,

(Sgd) George K. Burgess,
Director.

Copy

Bureau of Standards

REPORT

REPORT on 1 Aneroid Barometer submitted by Bureau of Plant Industry, Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, Department of Agri., Washington, D. C., on January 21, 1929.

REFERENCE: Letter of January 18, 1929.

Description of Instrument

B.S. Serial No. 3157

Ident. No. None

Range: 31 to 20 inches of Mercury

Least Graduation: 0.01 inch.

Diameter of Dial: 2 3/4 inches.

Weight: 7 ozs.

Cont'd next page.
OVER

Description of Test

The pointer of the aneroid barometer was adjusted to read correctly at atmospheric pressure (29.89 inches of mercury). The instrument was then placed in a horizontal position under a bell jar which was connected to a standard mercurial barometer. The pressure in the system was reduced at an average rate of one inch of mercury in five minutes, decreasing from atmospheric pressure to 20 inches of mercury, and then increasing at the same rate to atmospheric pressure. At intervals of one inch of mercury the pressure was held constant, the aneroid tapped and read, together with the standard barometer. The pointer of the aneroid moved smoothly over the entire scale. The temperature of the instrument during the test was 23 C.

Results of Test

The scale corrections given in the following table are to be added to the instrument readings when plus and subtracted when minus in order to obtain the true air pressures.

Aneroid Readings (Inches of Mercury)	Scale Corrections (Inches of Mercury)	
	Air Pressure Decreasing	Air Pressure Increasing
29.89	0	-
29.00	-0.03	+0.28
28.00	-0.01	+0.38
27.00	+0.01	+0.38
26.00	+0.05	+0.43
25.00	+0.11	+0.44
24.00	+0.13	+0.44
23.00	+0.15	+0.44
22.00	+0.20	+0.41
21.00	+0.27	+0.41
20.00	+0.34	-

The greatest difference in scale correction at the same reading for decreasing and increasing pressures is 0.38 inch of mercury. This difference is defined as the maximum hysteresis. The maximum hysteresis divided by the pressure range of the test is the percentage hysteresis. This was found to be 3.8% for the present instrument. This value for aneroid barometers of very good quality is not greater than 0.5%.

It is understood that this instrument is to be used in determining elevations during the course of an exploration trip in China. In general, the corrections given for air pressure decreasing should be applied when climbing and those for air pressure increasing when descending. The quality of the instrument is so poor however, that considerable uncertainty exists as to the proper correction to apply when the rate of climb or descent varies from the rate at which the pressure was changed during the tests. It is believed that the instrument is unsuitable for use intended.

(SGD) Geo. K. Burgess, Director.

C O P Y

January 26, 1929

The Honorable

The Secretary of State

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Mr. William J. Morse, Senior Agronomist in the Office of Forage crops, Bureau of Plant Industry, of this Department, a citizen of the State of Newyork and of the United States, has been authorized to visit Japan, Ceylon, Formosa, China, Manchuria, Chosen, the Dutch East Indies, and other countries for the purpose of securing varieties of soy beans and other plant material bekieved to be of value in our agriculture. Mr. Morse will be accompanied on this trip by his wife and daughter.

I shal greatly appreciate the favor if the Department of State will issue the necessary special passports for their use.

Sincerely yours,

Signed (Kellogg)

Kellogg
Secretary.

For information regarding his securing the freedom of the port of Yokohama, see letter on previous page.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Department of Agriculture, through its Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, is sending two members of its scientific staff, Messrs P. H. Dorsett and W. J. Morse, on an agricultural exploration trip for new plant material to Japan, Chosen, China, Formosa, Dutch East Indies and Ceylon. They will leave Washington, about February 15 and will sail from San Francisco to Yokohama, Japan on March 1, 1929 on the SS "President Grant".

The character of the work involved in this agricultural expedition will necessitate carrying very much baggage, which will consist of camera supplies and equipment, laboratory and headquarters supplies, as well as field and photographic equipment. This material will be carried in approximately twenty army lockers and each locker will be lettered as follows:

"U.S. Department of Agriculture Exploration"

When all trunks have been packed and forwarded, each trunk will be numbered and an itemized list of the contents of each trunk will be fastened to the inside of each. By the 15th of February, we will be glad to furnish you an itemized list of the contents of each locker.

Mr. Dorsett will be accompanied overseas by his daughter, Mrs. James H. Dorsett and Mr. Morse by Mrs. Morse and daughter, who will also have four or five trunks and hand baggage of of personal effects and wearing apparel.

In order to facilitate and expedite the handling of their baggage, we would appreciate it very much if steps could be taken to have the members of the expedition granted freedom of the port entering Yokohama, as well as leaving, which according to present plans, will be about one year after date of arrival. The expedition will leave Japan to continue their work in Northeastern China.

Sincerely

Signed (Kellog)
Secretary.

C O P Y
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

January 26, 1929.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Mr. Palemon H. Dorsett, Senior Horticulturist in the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, of this Department, a citizen of the State of Missouri and of the United States, has been authorized to visit Japan, Ceylon, Formosa, China, Manchuria, Chosen, the Dutch East Indies, and other foreign countries for the purpose of securing varieties of soybeans and other plants material believed to be of value in our agriculture. Mr. Dorsett will be accompanied on this trip by his daughter.

I shall greatly appreciate the favor if the Department of State will issue the necessary special passports for their use.

Sincerely yours,

Signed (W. H. Jardine)

W. H. Jardine
Secretary.

January 26, 1929.

PERSONAL

Dr. W. A. Oakley,
540 West Line Avenue,
Monrovia, California.

Dear Doctor Oakley:

I was glad to get your letter of the 14th. Morse and I, with our families, plan on leaving Washington February 18th for Los Angeles. I expect we will go out by way of St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo. and El Paso, Texas.

We plan on stopping at the Hotel Rosslyn while in Los Angeles and hope to see you and Mrs. Oakley there or at your home in Monrovia. We will be pretty busy the two days or so we plan on being in the city. We will have to leave there in time to reach San Francisco a couple of days ahead of the sailing of our steamer on March 1, 1929.

With kindest regards to both you and Mrs. Oakley and trusting to having the pleasure of seeing you in the near future, I remain

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PH v/p

Personal

Monrovia, California,
January 14, 1929.

Dear Dorsett:

Your good letter of January first is before me. I want to thank you very much for it but I shall not reply to it now as I am fully expecting to see you when you and Morse come this way en route to the Orient. It will indeed be good to see you again as you know I have always had a great fondness for you.

Mrs. Oakley joins me in kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

R. A. Oakley

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Taylor Instrument Companies

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Rochester, N. Y.,
January 28, 1929.

From: Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, N. Y.

To: U. S. Dept. of Agri., B.P.I., F.P.I. J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk, Washington, D. C.

Subject: Order No. 93-19-P

1. We thank you for the order contained in your letter of January 25, and will be able to make shipment of one of our #2049-S sets within a day or two. This set is similar to the #2049-A you specify except that we cannot supply it in a morocco case, although it is furnished in a beautiful silver carrying case which we believe you will find just as suitable.

2. The present list price of our #2049-S is \$60 and our best price to the government would be \$40. However, we are filling this order at the price you specify, i.e. \$33.75.

3. Under separate cover, we are sending you a copy of our latest meteorological catalog.

Yours very truly,

J. Ely
Vice-President.

January 30, 1929.

Taylor Instrument Cos.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

This is to acknowledge receipt of yours of January 28 relative to our order for set of instruments to be used by one of our agricultural explorers on a trip to China.

The set you specified has not yet arrived, but no doubt will within a short time and we have no doubt but what it will be perfectly satisfactory. We took the price of this set we ordered from a catalog obtained from the Weather Bureau. As this was an old catalog, it will be perfectly satisfactory to us if you bill this set at \$40. instead of the figure specified on our requisition.

We will be glad to receive your latest catalogue for future reference.

Sincerely yours,
J. L. MAHONEY

C O P Y

Cotton, Rubber and Other
Tropical Plants,
Acclimatization and Adaptation
Investigations

January 28, 1929.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. KNOWLES A. RYERSON
Foreign Plant Introduction

Dear Dr. Ryerson:

Acknowledging your letter of January 4 referring to the proposed exploration work in the Orient by Mr. P. H. Dorsett of your Office, and Mr. W. J. Morse of the Office of Forage Crops. I have had the matter up with Mr. Cook and he left the following suggestions with me just before leaving last Saturday for a trip through the Western States.

We would be very glad to have collected for us seed of native varieties of cotton especially from central China, Turkestan, etc., Also, we are interested in any material that may be collected of rubber producing trees, such as the "tá-chung" (Eucommia ulmoides), the rubber vines, Urceola sp., and Excoecaria sp., and the rubber producing trees from Indo-China, botanically known as Bleekroden or Teonongia tonkinensis, related to mulberry and paper mulberry. This tree is reported as known under several different vernacular names in Tonkin: "Teo-nong" (province de Bac-nam); "May-ten-nong" (Province de Lang-son); "Cay-nong-goit" (province de Cao-bang), Bao-lac, Ha-giang); "Cay-Kuoi-chi" (province de Ninh-binh)

Among the palms we are interested in the species of Livistona in southern China, which are used for palm leaf fans, also the windmill palm in central China, Trachicarpus sp. Two species, named T. exelsus and T. fortunei, have been described from that region and we would be glad to know whether two kinds are recognized in China. We would be very glad to have seed of any of these palms.

Very truly yours,

cbb:k

Signed (C. B. Doyel)

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LIBRARY

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NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Geneva, N. Y., January 30, 1929.

Mr. Knowles A. Byerson,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your kind letter of January 24th and am interested in knowing that you are sending an expedition to Japan, Chosen, Manchuria, and China for the purpose of studying several crops there. I am very glad to be able to offer suggestions which I hope will help to make your expedition a success.

Next to the orange, Japanese pear and apple the persimmon is the main cultivated fruit tree in Japan. I suppose you have already read "The Classification of Japanese Persimmon" published several years ago by Okitsu Horticultural Experiment Station. This publication, which is the only classified book on our cultivated persimmon in Japan (excluding Chosen), describes the character of each variety briefly. We usually divide the cultivated persimmon into two large groups, namely, sweet varieties and astringent varieties. The latter is cultivated in the cold region because of its hardiness, and also because of the sweet variety changing to astringent. Therefore, I presume that if you wish to get a variety suitable for growing in a comparatively cold climate, you should search among the astringent varieties.

In regard to the stocks of the persimmon, we usually use two or three species: - Diospyros kaki L. f. var. silvestris Makino, Diospyros kaki L. f. var. domestica Makino and D. Lotus L. var. typica Makino. The latter is used in cold regions being much harder and thus making the top much harder, although it does make the top dwarf/^{and} susceptible to some diseases, especially to a leaf fall disease (Cercospora sp. ?). Though there is another variety, D. lotus L. var. glabra Makino, I do not know the value of it as a stock. D. kaki L. f. var. silvestris Makino and D. lotus L. var. typica Makino are growing wild in the mountain ranges of Japan. If you make a search for these wild forms especially those growing in the north or in a region of comparatively high altitude there might be a good chance of finding some sub-varieties of these forms having much harder character. In regard to the flora of these wild forms, you will get much information from Dr. T. Makino, Botanical Garden of Tokyo Imperial University, Koishi Kawa-Ku, Tokyo, or Dr. T. Nakai, Department of Science, Tokyo Imp. University. As to the effect of these forms as stocks, it would be better for you to inquire of Dr. H. Hara and Dr. Y. Asami, Agricultural Department, Tokyo Imp. University, Dr. K. Nagai Vice Director of Okitsu, Shizuokaken (about 100 miles west of Tokyo) and also Dr. Tetsuya Onda, former Director of Okitsu Horticultural Experiment Station, who has retired from his position and is residing in Tokyo City and who will welcome you very gladly. You will be able to locate him by looking in the Telephone Register book of Tokyo or by inquiring from Dr.

Hara.

There is another Imp. Univ. at Asahoro in Hokkaido, a large island situated northeast of the mainland of Japan. Dr. Y. Hoshino who is in charge of Pomology at this institution can give you much information on the problem from his long research and experience in the cold climate. Dr. A. Kikuchi, Professor of Agriculture, Imp. Univ. at Kyoto, a large city about 300 miles southwest of Tokyo will be a great help in the problem of stocks of all kinds of fruit trees.

Before going to Japan, I would advise the reading of Dr. T. Ihada's "Fruit Culture in Japan". This book which is written in English will give you a good general idea of the distribution of fruit trees of each species according to the temperature. It is an old publication and probably can be procured only from second-hand book stores.

The main district of verisimilitude in Chosen is the Prefecture "Keisho nando" where it is much colder in winter than in the main island of Japan and where you will possibly be able to find good varieties and stocks. Before going there it might be well to visit Dr. S. Kato, Director of the Central Agricultural Experiment Station at Suifu, Chosen, who is a specialist in the crop plant of graminiae and who will make good arrangements for your expedition.

I think it best to visit Dr. Katsuo Ando in order to get some good advice in regard to the soy bean. He is Chief of Imp. Agricultural Experiment Station at Tokyo. However, there are two experiment stations in Manchuria worth visiting, namely, Koshurei Agricultural Experiment Station belonging to Manchuria Railway Company and Kinshu Agricultural Experiment Station. The former is situated in a much colder region and therefore, makes a specialty of getting the hardiest fruit trees and crop plants. You will find there many kinds of soybeans cultivated in Manchuria.

On your expedition I am sure you will find much interest in looking over the many varieties of Loquat and early maturing Satsuma orange, which might make a delicious fruit in your southern states, as well as the many varieties of peaches derived from the Chinese Cling.

Another thing, by the way, is to find a blight resistant chestnut variety. Although there are many varieties of chestnuts, you may possibly find a resistant type. In the Kyoto Prefecture there is an Agricultural Experiment Station near Kyoto City where you will be able to secure something about the chestnut. When you pass Chosen do not fail to observe the chestnut with easily peeling astrigent skin.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I hope you will first visit the men I have mentioned and then make your expedition in accordance with their advice.

Thanking you for your letter and with best regards, I am

Very truly yours,
Eiichi Hirano

February 1, 1929.

Memorandum for Mr. Peter Bisset,
Plant Quar. & Control.

Dear Mr. Bisset:

Many thanks for your letter of the 30th and the detailed information it contains relative to the hot water treatment of Chestnuts, Hazels, Acorns, etc. I think, perhaps, I can use this to advantage, especially if the seeds we may collect prove to be infested with weevil or other insect. You neglected to give in your letter the amount of Carbon disulphate required per cubic foot of air space.

Many thanks for the open-woven, small gunny bags. They will come in handy in case we find it necessary to use the hot water treatment. I assume that if we should treat a batch of seed over there with hot water and noted the fact on our inventory field note card, the seed would not, on arrival in Washington, be again treated unless, upon examination here, live weevil are found. It occurs to me now that, in case we treat seed over there, care will have to be taken to note the fact so as to prevent retreating when these seed arrive and are inspected at the Federal Plant Inspection Laboratory here in Washington.

Very truly yours,

Dorsett & Morse,
Agricultural Explorers

PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 20, 1929.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,

Foreign Plant Introduction.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I am sending you herewith five of the butlap bags which I mentioned to you today. I am also giving you the temperature of the water in which to treat the nuts mentioned by you.

Chestnuts are given a temperature of 120°F. for 25 to 40 minutes, depending upon the size of the nuts. The largest nuts should be given 40 minutes. The ones just treated were given a temperature of 120°F. for 35 minutes. This will give you an idea as to the temperature in regard to the size of the nuts.

Acorns are given the same temperature - 120°F. from 25 to 40 minutes, according to the size of the acorns.

Hazel nuts 120°F. temperature for 30 minutes.

If you should use gas all of the nuts mentioned will stand 4 pounds of carbon disulphide for a period of from 18 to 24 hours exposure in normal atmosphere.

Very truly yours,

Peter Bisset,
Senior Horticulturist in Charge.

PB/jjc

4013 Douglas Road
Coconut Grove, Fla.
Feb., 4, 1929.

Dear friend Howard:

How the weeks have sped since I left Washington: Here it is mango time already and Sans is spraying the trees in full bloom, and in a few weeks more you and Morse will be off for the wilds of the great Chinese Country.

I sometimes shudder a bit at the thought of your going so far away and for so long a time, but then its not distance and time that make the great seperation. They are events of a moment and come to those who are standing side by side.

If you were here on the old place mine somebody might run you down for a dozen cars are still parked under my trees The house builders are still at work.

Dont forget dear Howard that one of the next great drives we are to make here is on the Litchee , I have just s set out two trees from their tubs and a few days ago Simmonds showed me a splended plant that was in bearing last year; Gepheart tree is doing finely too. Get seeds and get the best strains from the islands of Hainan if you can.

The Yacht has come and gone and aboard id Dr. Thomas Barbour with notes enough, as he says, to keep him working day and night for three months. Allan Hoover didnt go after all. The Guggenheim Co. wanted him to do something else. I have planted Meyer's Centipede grass all about the new house and it is growing. I think of Frank N. Meyer when I walk on it.

Mr. Armour asked about the Cuban lawn grass that you got Where is it? now? Did F. H. B. destroy it or have they still got it in quarentine? Id like to try it in comparison with Centipede.

Friday I go to Palm Beach to rais Ned: The Old Mulgoba Mango Tree that I once tried to buy from George Gale who was a lazy shiftless fellow and would pay no attention to my request is still alive. Two gardners came down to Chapman Field the other day and I asked them if they knew where the Mulgoba mango tree was and they ~~admitted~~ didnt. Then I pretended to froth at the mouth and get mad. You fellows are gardners and dont even know about the Mango tree- the mother of the great Haden mango ? In California they put a tablet up to the Washington Navel Orange and President Roosevelt dedicated it and you Floridians kick the mulgoba

Mango tree about and let it die. You are a great plant people etc. etc. etc.

As a result the Park People in Balm Beach have waked up and I am to go up there and help save the Old Mulgoba Mango tree that dear old Mr. Gale nursed through its babyhood.

Should you walk through the arch of our new house you would walk right into a bed of your Manchurian Chrysanthemum, which strange to say has done well here and I think will bloom again.

Do send me its ~~ROMANTIC~~ romantic story when you next write me. And now dear Howard "Bon Voyage" Don't get ill, but come bash and come down here to be where for some months your dripless lath house shades a thousand pets of your own collection. Give my kindest regards to Morse. He is a splended frllow. Yours, D.F.

I like your Persimmon Bulletin very much indeed. Congratulations on its appearance.

P. S. I see that I forgot to tell you that we have planted right in front of where we sit in the new house a tree of the Hernandia sonora That curious tree we found at Sabang. You and I, when we first landed in Sumatra. I has a dozen great big strong leaves and I hope someday it may fruit and you and I can stand under it and look up at the curious hollow fruits.



DAVID FAIRCHILD
4013 Douglas Road
Coconut Grove
Florida

Feb., 6th., 1929.

Dear Lillian and Cabat:

My life long friend Howard Dorsett is going to Japan and China as an Agricultural Explorer and with him goes the Departments Expert on Soybeans, Mr. William J. Morse.

I want them both to meet you and Cabat for I know you can give them such good advise about where to get and ~~WHEN TO GO~~ who to see. They both go as Official Representatives of the Depart. of Agriculture and Howard has been in the Orient before, having spent 3 years in Manchuria.

They will want to see the soybeans and taste all varieties soybean dishes and, if they can, try the Japanese Udo as served by Europeans in Japan.

If you have not yet gotten the morning ~~GLORY~~ glory seeds perhaps they could get them and save you the trouble. I gave your mother some seeds of the fringed gentian when she was here and she promised to send them to the Mayor of Tokyo who gave Washington the Flowering Cherry trees.

How I wish that I could see you in your delightful home in Japan and how lovely it would be if you and Cabat could visit us in our new house here. It is of cement and cannot burn down.

With lots of love to you both, I am as always,
Your devoted Uncle,

Signed (David)

The first of these is the fact that the
 system is not a simple one. It is a
 complex one, and it is not possible to
 describe it in a few words. It is a
 system of many parts, and it is not
 possible to describe it in a few words.

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February 5, 1929.

Dr. H. Kent Beattie,
c/o American Embassy,
Tokyo, Japan.

Dear Doctor Beattie:

Mr. Ryerson has just handed me your letter to him of January 17, and I am stopping my packing operations long enough to give you the information you desire relative to our party and other matters.

Our party will include Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Morse and their daughter of about nine years of age, my daughter-in-law and myself. We expect to leave Washington, D. C. Monday, February 18 for Los Angeles, and on March 1, 1929, will board the SS ~~PERSIMMON~~ ~~GHENT~~ en route for Yokohama, Japan, where we are due to arrive at 8:00 A. M. March 18th.

Mr. Morse will give special attention to soybeans and the soybean problem, while I will give special attention to persimmons. However, in handling these special problems, we will, in so far as possible, work together, and, naturally, will be on the lookout for any interesting forage - cover and green manure-crops; vegetables, fruits, general farm crops, and ornamentals.

As outlined in my letter of December 17, 1928, we will likely want to establish headquarters in the vicinity of Tokyo - at least until we can meet some of the government Officials and get our bearings, so as to be in a position to plan for an effective year's campaign.

Trusting that we may have the pleasure of seeing you and Mrs. Beattie at the pier in Yokohama, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Darsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

Over for copy of Mr. Garner's letter.

February 2, 1929.

Memorandum for Dr. W. W. Garner,
Office of Tobacco and Plant Nutrition.

Dear Doctor Garner:

I appreciate your letter of February 4th, relative to the Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition to the Orient and the suggestion that they be on the lookout for plant material likely to prove of interest in connection with your length of day work.

Your letter was passed on to the boys and they advise that your request has been noted and that when they get into the field they will take pleasure in doing whatever they can to comply with your request. They will also be on the lookout for seed of any tobacco which they find which may strike them as promising.

Very truly yours,

Knowles A. Ryerson,
Senior Horticulturist in Charge.

PHD/p

(I (Dorsett) talked with Dr. Garnew over the 'phone this morning (2-6-29) about what he would like. He is especially interested in seed for annual crops or otherwise for high elevations; also, of long and short seasoned annuals and in tobacco from any source.)

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Plant Ind.,
Washington, D.C.

Tobacco and Plant Nutrition.

February 4, 1929.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

Referring to your letter of January 7 relative to the exploration work in the Orient to be undertaken by Messrs. Dorsett and Morse, it seems likely that these gentlemen might be able to supply us with material of interest in connection with our length of day work. We would be interested in receiving new plant material of most any sort suited to this type of experimentation. Seeds of annual plants are best adapted to the purpose in view. We can not specify any particular species or crop plants, but, in general, would be interested in material offering any prospect for successful study along these lines.

Very truly yours,

W. W. Garner,
Principal Physiologist in Charge.

WWG:R

NEW YORK SPORTING GOODS COMPANY,
95 Chambers Street, New York, N. Y.

145

February 8, 1929.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
Washington, D. C.

Attention of Mr. J. L. Mahoney

Gentlemen:

We are in receipt of your requisition #9540-P calling for one Universal Medical and Surgical kit at \$7.50 for which we thank you.

We beg to advise you that we are mailing you under separate cover one of the new improved surgical kits which is now known as the Standard and cost you the same price.

Thanking you in advance, trusting that this will meet with your entire satisfaction, we are,

Yours very truly,

Wm. J. Doyle.

Washington, D. C.,
February 11, 1929.

New York Sporting Goods, Co.,
95 Chambers Street,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 8, and also the Universal Medical and Surgical Kit ordered on our order No. 9540*p.

We thank you very much for your prompt delivery of the kit.

Very truly yours,

J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk, Foreign Plant Intro.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation, and its history is therefore a history of expansion and conquest. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation, and its history is therefore a history of conflict and compromise.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It is a story of expansion and conquest. It is a story of conflict and compromise. It is a story of the struggle for freedom and justice. It is a story of the American dream.

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Dear Howard:

Pardon the pencil. It is a rainy day and the pencil can be handled on a tablet before the fire. We are glad to get your note and the circular. The first is appreciated and so is the second.

Well, Howard, in a few more days you will be on the trail again. It is a long trip but with Morse and Ruth with you and Mrs. Morse, it is not going to be so trying. I know you will get a lot of good things and the office needs them now. Look out for pears, chestnuts and bamboos. There is always a chance you may find a pear approximately our comman's type and having blight resistance. I don't believe we are going to get our people to look kindly to the Oriental pears. There is, of course, the chance that you may find methods of handling the pear that will be new and worth while -- like your persimmon find. Of chestnuts, I believe our best hope lies in seedling types like the "Tiger Paw" and you may find others equally as good or better. Building up chestnut plantings of any kind through propagation is mighty slow work, hence fine seedlings that come true looks to me much more encouraging. Unless you go south in China you are not likely to run into any bamboos but you will doubtless see many in Japan. You know we have never yet established the edible bamboos (Phyllostachys edulis), except at Avery Island and we can not get any plants from there to grow. We may ask you to make a special effort to have a lot of small plants of this species grown for us in moss balls. We will write again about this; also the museum material for Savannah.

We have most of our family here now. Beverly is looking fine

and weighs more than any of us - 150 lbs. Gordon and Margaret will be here for another two weeks. Gordon's strawberry work is going fine. Agnes will add her part to this letter. I hope you will all have a pleasant journey and I know you will have an enjoyable one.

Give my love to Ruth and my best regards and wishes to Morse.

Sincerely yours,

Rev.

(Dr. B. T. Galloway)

Washington, February 11, 1929.

Dr. B. T. Galloway,
Lakeland, Florida.

Dear Rev. and Agnes:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your welcome letter of February 5. I cannot afford to delay replying longer or I may be forced to let it go until I get on the steamer or land in Yokohama - for I can tell you our time in Washington and this country is growing short. Tomorrow, we purchase our railway and steamer tickets and a week from today we pull out for Los Angeles.

I have had several very complimentary comments on the circular since its appearance, and I am pleased that you enjoyed getting a copy.

I believe Morse and I are going out better equipped and generally in better shape than any previous expedition from our office, and I hope that we will be successful in accomplishing something worth while. I will keep a weather eye open for chestnuts, pears and bamboos. I believe that I wrote you that we received in excellent condition something more than 300

200 pounds of the "Tiger Paw" chestnut. They arrived in Chico in good condition and are already planted. I am in hopes that we will get another 200 pounds of this chestnut. I have not thus far found an Oriental pear that I care a cent for - even though some of them, if properly ripened, are really quite good.

You must be enjoying your family. It is too bad that Rankin and family cannot be there. It is fine that Beverly is getting on so nicely and can be there with you all.

I suppose Knowles has told you that he has had his brother fit one of our hand motion picture cameras for "Vita Color" motion pictures. I hope that Morse and I are successful in getting a few thousand feet of good colored pictures.

I very much regret that we are to leave without having the pleasure of seeing you before departing. Ruth is feeling pretty good and asked that I tell you that she appreciated your good wishes and suggestions to be a good girl. She says she will try. I can tell you, the ladies are beginning to get excited and by next Monday suppose they will be wild. I surely wish that you folks were going along. Possibly some time Gordon may be able to land a job in a warmer and more congenial climate than Washington.

It is too bad that the Stockbergers and Corbetts could not have located where you could have seen them more often than is now possible. You surely must be enjoying your new home. Dr. Fairchild writes in glowing terms of theirs. I wish it were possible for me to visit you both so as to see and enjoy the two houses and enjoy them with each of you.

I will try and write you now and then from the Orient. God bless you and keep you in good health. With the best of good wishes and bushels of love, I remain

Over.

Very sincerely yours,

P. S. I am enclosing this with the small rubber pad. I trust
that you will pardon my not returning this before now.

H.

P. H. Dorsett
Agricultural Explorer.

Eastman Kodak Co.,
343 State Street,
Rochester, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

This is to acknowledge receipt of material on requisition No. 9176-P and wish to call your attention to the fact that all of these films were not packed in tins, as requested on requisition. The only films that were packed as requested were the 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ Commercial Ortho, but due to the short time involved, we will keep these films as sent and trust they will serve the purpose.

We are placing your voucher in course of settlement.

Sincerely yours,

J. L. Mahoney
Principal Clerk.

proposed on presentation. The only other thing
 to remember, and we go to the general school, is that the
 out the school, we all have some idea of the
 to the school, and we have some idea of the
 to the school, and we have some idea of the

Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington

Form No. 4

Foreign Travel - Exploration
Expenditure Authorization

L. A. No. 944-P

Date: Feb. 11, 1929.

P. H. Dorsett

Permanent Station: Washington, D.C.

Foreign Plant Introduction

Temporary Station: X

Authority is hereby granted you and W. J. Morse to incur expenses, in accordance with the Fiscal Regulations of the Department, within the funds, for the purpose and under the conditions noted below.

Date Effective: February 11, 1929 Duration of Authorization: June 30, 1929.

Amount: \$3000.00

Project No. 3801 - \$2000.00

39133.38 Sal. & Exp. Bu. of Plant Ind
Foreign Plant Introduction 1929

Project No. 3905 - - \$1000.00

37/93805 European Corn Borer Control
Special Research 1927-1929

Purpose: Secure rare and valuable seeds and other plant material for introduction into the United States and its possessions, with information, photographs, specimens, etc., which will assist in their establishment.

Itinerary: California, Japan, China, Manchuria, Chosen, Dutch East Indies, Ceylon and other countries and return to Washington, D. C.

(1) Travel and other necessary expenses; (2) purchase seeds, plants, plant material, material for scientific study, propagating material, equipment, miscellaneous supplies and apparatus (except photographic apparatus, books, periodicals and articles of a personal nature); (3) employ laborers, guides, interpreters, and other assistants; (4) pay necessary traveling expenses of assistants; (5) pay expressage, drayage, storage and other charges on Government property, including freight outside of Continental United States; (6) pay fees of stewards, guides, interpreters, and baggage porters in accordance with the Fiscal Regulations; (7) hire or purchase pack animals and their accoutrements, wagons, boats, or other means of conveyance exclusive of the purchase of passenger-carrying motor vehicles; (8) in order to facilitate your work in foreign countries, such portions of the Fiscal Regulations of the Department as require the taking of subvouchers and receipts are expressly waived in connection with all authorized expenses incurred abroad where the taking of such subvouchers or receipts might arouse suspicion or cause embarrassment. In all such cases, however, a statement explaining why subvouchers were not obtained must accompany the account.

You will be allowed a per diem of \$7.00 in lieu of subsistence; provided, that for fractional parts of a day the following allowances will be made; for 6 hours or less $\frac{1}{4}$ the daily rate; for more than 6 hours and not more than 12, $\frac{1}{2}$ the daily rate; for more than 12 hours and not more than 18, $\frac{3}{4}$ the daily rate, and for more (OVER)

151 then 18 hours the full rate per day, provided further, that this per diem will not be paid during periods when the cost of meals and lodging is included in the transportation charges, such as on trans-atlantic voyages. The dates and hours of beginning and ending such trips when meals and lodging are furnished should be entered in the account.

Such temporary assistants as you may employ when performing travel under this authorization will be allowed not to exceed \$6.00 per diem, each, in lieu of subsistence; provided that for fractional parts of a day the same allowances will be made as in the preceding paragraph.

In all cases where transportation over water routes is necessary under this authorization, such transportation should be in vessels under the jurisdiction of the United States where such vessels are available.

Wm. A. Taylor
Chief of Bureau

Memorandum from H. E. Allanson, Assistant Chief of Bureau

For Mr. P. H. Dorsett.

December 26, 1928.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I have your note of December 20, in regard to the preparation of weekly itinerary reports while you and Mr. Morse are on your field trip to the Orient.

We have never waived the requirement of this itinerary report, as it is of great help in auditing the accounts. I know that you always make your accounts out very complete, so that the itinerary report probably could be dispensed with under the conditions obtaining on a foreign trip of this sort. By making your accounts out in full, and by sending systematic reports by letter to the office covering your travels, these reports being sent in possibly bi-monthly, I see no reason why we cannot dispense with the making out of the itinerary reports.

Very sincerely,

H. E. Allanson,
Assistant Chief of Bureau

C O P Y

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau Of Plant Industry
Washington

Office of the Chief

Feb., 11, 1929

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Plant Explorer,
Foreign Plant Introduction.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I wish to advise you that letters of authorization No. 944, authorizing you to proceed from Washington, D. C. to points in China and Japan, etc., authorizes an expenditure of \$2,000.

A request for the advance of funds in the sum of \$4,000 has been approved. You understand ofcourse that you are limited to the expenditure of \$2,000 in this fiscal year under letter of authorization No. 944, unless same is amended by your office.

This matter is called to your attention, in order that you may not exceed the amount authorized in the letter of authorization for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929.

Very truly yours,

Signed (W.P. COX)
Assistant in Charge of Accounts.

WPC/mjf

Mr. W. J. Morse received a similar letter. When these letters came to the attention of Mr. J. L. Mahoney, Principal Clerk of the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction he said they were incorrect and that he would take the matter up by correspondence with Mr. Cox. His letter in this connection follows on the reverse of this sheet. Dorsett and Morse, Agricultural Explorers.

C O P Y

Feb. 15, 1929

Dear Mr. Cox:

Messrs Dorsett and Morse have handed me your letters of February 11, to the effect that their expenditures for the present fiscal year are limited to \$2,000.00 and \$1,000.00 respectively.

In this connection I would kindly call your attention to the letters of authorization which is a joint letter and neither Messrs Dorsett or Morse are restricted to any specific sum as long as their total expenditures do not exceed the amount of the letter, \$3,000.00.

Sincerely yours,

Signed (J. L. Mahoney)
Principle Clerk.

JLM/d

cc Mr. Dorsett
cc Mr. Morse

List of plant material requested by Mr. B.Y.
Morrison of the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction.

Mr. Morrison is anxious that Mr. Morse and I secure seed or young plants of the following list of plant material while in Japan, Chosen and Taiwan during the next three years.

Rhododendron lasiostylum. Hayata

TAIWAN (Formosa), Province NANTO, between Shushan & Horisho,
March 12, 1918. E. H. Wilson (#10,020)

"This is a pretty pink-flowered azalea of which I have seen only one plant. It was growing on top of a rock by the trolley line at about 400 m. altitude, and was 1 m. high and less broad." E.H. Wilson.

an evergreen, with leaves somewhat like those of Kamferi, very hairy. Corolla funnel form, pink.

Rhododendron tosaense, Makino.

JAPAN, ~~EXAMIN~~ Shikoku, Province, Tosa,
around Kochi, sea-level to 1,000 m.

"A twiggy***** shrub usually about 3 to 4 feet high, leaves more or less deciduous, coloring bright purplish crimson in autumn. Leaves generally lanceolate, Flowers in clusters of 2 to 6, rarely solitary, of lilac purple about 2 inches across.

Plants in exposed places are dense and twiggy often not over 15" high, but in thickets its growth becomes tall and straggly, up to 5 feet.

Rhododendron serpyllifolium, Miquel.

JAPAN, Kynshu.

Province, Osumi, Top Mount Takakuma.

" Hizen " Unzen

" , Hando, Province Settsu, near Kobe.

" Idzu, Amagi, San No locality given.

" Sagami, Hakone.

This plant resembles a rhododendron rather than an azalia.
Small leaves resembling "rice grains" Japanese name "Mochi-tsutsuji."

Rhododendron nakaharai, Hayato

TAIWAN (Formosa)

Province Taihoku, Mt., Shi-chi-sei.

Said to resemble R. serpyllifolium, Miquel.

Rhododendron tshonoskii, Maxim.

- JAPAN, Shikoku, Province Tora. Mt., Nakatsu.
 Hondo " Etchu, Mt., Tateyama.
 " Shinano, Tsubakura-dake
 (rare) Mt. Asama.
 " Shimotsuke, Nikko region
 Lake Yumoto
 Lake Chuzanjii
 " Uzen, Mt., Adzuma mountains
 near Yamagata.
 " Rikuchu, Mt., Hayashine.
 " Matsu, Nambu, Schichinoki Lake
 Towada, Mt., Hakoda.
 JAPAN, Hokkaido " Oshima, Esashi.
 " Ishikori, near Sapporo.
 CHOSSEN, (Korea) " South Keisho, Chiri-san, Peak
 Ten-no-bo, altitude 1845 m.

"Should be most interested in seed from the Nikko region in Japan and the Chosen (Korean) location. Apparently prefers rocky sites but grows well in dense woods at Nikko, where it is quite common. A deciduous species. Cuttings useless. Seed or plants ~~XXXXXXXX~~ preferably seed. Flowers are small and white, not very showy. Japanese name "Shirohana-no-kome-tsutsuji."

Rhododendron scabrum, G. Don

- Japan, Kyushu, Province, Kagoshima, cultivated.
 Kajiki, "
 " Nizen, Nagasaki, cultivated.
 " Chikugo, Kurum, "
 Hondo " Masashi, Yokohama "

Apparently in Japan only as a cultivated plant, having been brought over from the Liukia Islands. Common name "Linkin-tsutsuji" except near Kurum where it is called "Hiwoge-yodogawa (tsutsuji)"

A loose leaved shrub 3-5'. Evergreen, shining, generally lanceolate leaves, 2-4" long. Flowers 2-6 in terminal clusters, rose-red to vivid scarlet, to purplish crimson. rather large.

Rhododendron oldhami, Maxim.

- Taiwan, (Formosa) Province, Taihoku, Jyukirin alt. 1,000 m
 Tamsui.
 Sekitei., Alt. 100-500 m
 " Nanto, around lake Canadidius
 beyond Masha up to 2,900 m

Province, Tagi, beyond Ari-San 2,800-2,900 m

" Koshun, South Cape.

"This is the common red flowered azalea of Taiwan (Formosa) where it is endemic and usually spread from sea-level up to 2,800 m alt. but is more abundant in the North than elsewhere. On volcanic Mt. Daiton not far from the capital city of Taihoku, it is a feature on the wind-swept upper slopes. On the sandstone cliffs East of Taihoku it is common, and in thickets round lake Condidius in central Taiwan (Formosa) it is a conspicuous shrub. On the grass-cled hights beyond Musha and beyond An-san it is plentiful."

A much branched shrub 3-7' high, very hairy. Leaves evergreen, from elliptic to lanceolate; 1-4" long. Flowers terminal 2-2 1/2" in diameter, bright red. Very variable in size of leaves and flower lobes.

Rhododendron everichii, Maxim.

JAPAN, Shikoku, Province Tosa, round Kochi.

Kyushu " " Hizen, near Nagasaki.

Chosen (Korea) Guelpaert Island, between Saishu & the Monastery,
400-650 m.

" " Halli-san, 200-1,000 m.

"Common on Guelpaert Island. On Hallisan * * * * in the thickets by the sides of water courses and on old lava flows, it is common" Wilson.

"A vigorous shrub 3-12' high often decidedly tree-like in habit, with moderately short ascending to spreading often whorled branches. Leaves papery, deciduous, coloring deep purple in autumn, broad ovate to semiorbicular. Flowers 2-4 in terminal umbels, opening before the leaves, red to brick color, 1 1/2 to 3 inches across. Fruit cylindric or obling-ovoid, 3/4-1" long.

Particularly interested in Seed from Guelpaert. Cuttings probably useless.

Rhododendron quinquefolium, Bisset & More.

JAPAN, Hondo, Nikko region, alt. 800-1,600 m. Lake Chuzenjii

A very distinct species, with corky brown bark, broad, illiptic leaves and snow-white round flowers. Plant abundant in shady, rocky ravines near Nikko. Bush to small tree 3 to 20' High. Flowers with the leaves. Seed only as cuttings are useless

Rhododendron albrechtii, Maxim.

JAPAN, Honshu; Provenance, Shinans.

" Shimotsuke, Nikkoregion

1,600 to 2,000 m.

" Uzen, lower slopes Mt. Adzuma

" Mutsu, Hirosaki.

Hokkaido " Oshima, Takyama, 1900

" Hakusai Hot Springs.

" Ishiri, Nobori-betsu.

" Ishikari, Sapporo, Moiwadake

Margins of forests and in thickets, ~~occurs~~ over large areas, but not common anywhere. A loose shrub 3-5' tall. Deciduous, often whorled leaves, obovate, oblanceolate. Flowers about 2 1/2" in June or July. With or as leaves unfold. Red purple.

Seed if possible as cuttings are probably useless. Seed from near Nikko should give hardy plants but if you get to the Hokkaido at all seeds from that region would be even better.

All of the foregoing plant material requested has been carded. and are in our want file. 1-14-1929.

February 13, 1929.

Mr. J. R. Morrow,
Plant Introduction Garden,
Chico, California.

Dear Everett:

Your good letter of the 6th came in this morning and I have stopped operations long enough to give you the information you desire or, in fact, to verify that which you already have.

Morse and family, (wife and daughter) and Ruth and I leave here the 18th for Los Angeles. We expect to remain there until the evening of the 25th or more likely the morning of the 26th, and take the Coast Line to San Francisco. We will stop at the Hotel Stewart which, I understand, is not far from the St. Francis, and a very good medium-priced hotel. We are going out on the SS "President Grant" which is due to sail - I presume about noon - Friday, March 1, 1929. We will be pleased to see you and Fred and any other friends. It will not be possible for us to visit Chico. I would have liked to have done so but it is out of the question this time.

Ben Morrison is on an official trip to South Florida and will likely be there for another week or more.

I was surprised to hear of the marriage of Mr. R. L. Adams. Please extend to him my congratulations and best wishes.

I am expecting to have everything packed this week and ready for leaving Monday, February 18th. Golly! but I do wish that you were joining us at San Francisco to go with us to the Orient.

Give my kindest regards to all the boys at the garden and to Mrs. Morrow and Miss Marian.

Sincerely yours,

Chico, California,
February 6, 1929.

Mr. P. H. Dorsatt,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Howard:

I desire to thank you for your persimmon bulletin and at the same time to congratulate you.

Fred is here today and he and I want to see you off at S.F. so I am asking you to let me know just when you will sail. I understood from you last letter that you would leave on the "President Grant" March 1, so I am planning to be at 2531 Durant St., Berkeley, February 28th and will try to see you on that date and also see you off March 1, if those dates are correct. Please let me know if these dates are correct? Please come and see us if you have time. Is Ruth going? Is Mr. Morrison at the Office? We hardly ever hear from him.

R. L. Adams was married Monday.

Regards from all of us.

Sincerely,

Everett

February 14, 1929

Dr. David Fairchild
Coconut Grove, Fla.

Dear Doctor Fairchild:

Today Dr. Taylor, Mr. Allanson, Dr. A. J. Pieters and all of the force (practically) of the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction treated Morse and me to a lunch, in the lunch room across Seventh Street. That means, as you quite well know, that our departure is close at hand - we leave Washington at six thirty Monday evening for Los Angeles.

Mr. Ryerson made a few nice remarks after lunch, and then presented me with a nice leather pocketbook in which to carry our official cash. It must be for that, as it is much too large for the small personal funds which I may have to expend. He also gave me a copy of "The Book of Shrubs" by Hottes, which we will likely find quite helpful in connection with our work.

Many thanks for your good letter of the 4th, and also the letter of introduction to Mr. and Mrs. Cabot Coville. We will present this at the first opportunity after reaching Tokyo.

It hardly seems possible that mango season is again with us. A little later than this a year ago I was with you in Coconut Grove. Three years, looking ahead, seems a long time, but it will soon pass. I am wondering if it will be our good fortune in that time to meet somewhere in the Orient or oriental tropics. It would be fine if we could.

I think Mr. Westover has some of the Acapola (?) grass. I will try to remember to see about this, and if he has, will see if he can spare a few clumps for you.

I am wondering if you feel any better after raising "Ned" with the Palm Beaches about the Old Mulgoba Mango, and what were the results of your "Ned" raising.

I do not know that we will be in a litchee region, but nevertheless will keep an eye open for litchees.

335 1 100 1000

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in two columns. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list includes names such as "John Smith", "Mary Jones", and "Robert Brown", along with their respective addresses in various cities and states.

111-1000-1000-1000

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The process of urbanization is the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. This is a result of the fact that urban areas offer more opportunities for employment and education than rural areas do. The process of urbanization has led to the growth of large cities and the decline of small towns and villages. This has had a number of effects on the economy and society. One of the most important effects has been the increase in the size of the labor force. This has led to the growth of the manufacturing and service sectors of the economy. Another effect has been the increase in the demand for education. This has led to the growth of the education sector of the economy. The process of urbanization has also led to the development of new technologies and industries. This has led to the growth of the economy and the improvement of the standard of living. The process of urbanization is still going on today. This is a result of the fact that urban areas continue to offer more opportunities for employment and education than rural areas do. The process of urbanization is a key factor in the development of the United States and the world.

The above information was obtained from a review of the records of the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health Policy and Statistics, Division of Health Care Statistics, Bureau of Health Data Administration, Office of the Chief Medical Officer, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health Policy and Statistics, Division of Health Care Statistics, Bureau of Health Data Administration, Office of the Chief Medical Officer.

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The process of urbanization is the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. This is done for a variety of reasons, including the search for better living conditions, the desire for education, and the need for employment. The process of urbanization has led to the growth of large cities and the decline of small towns. This has had a significant impact on the economy and the culture of the United States.

It is very hard to believe that I was a little
little later than a year ago I was with you in
the year, I believe, that I was with you
I am not sure if it will be a year or two
to me of course I am not sure of it. I will be
there if we could.

I think Mr. Foster is a case of the "old man" who will try to remember to see about this, and if he does, will be a big help to the cause.

I am convinced that the only way to achieve a lasting peace in the Middle East is through a negotiated settlement between the Israelis and the Palestinians. The current situation is unsustainable and must be resolved through dialogue and compromise.

1. The first condition is that the film or tape must be of a type that is suitable for the purpose for which it is used. This means that the film or tape must be of a type that is suitable for the purpose for which it is used.

-2-

Tell Mr. Armour when you next write to him that we succeeded in getting the Cuban Acapola (?) grass in good shape, but that it was infested with a scale which it took some time to get rid of. It is now being tested in a number of places in the South.

The Chrysanthemum you refer to is evidently the one Jim and I picked up while crossing a mountain range to the north of Peking. Below is a copy of the field note:

(With seed) "Between Ming Tombs and Pa Hua san Temple, Oct. 10, 1934. Seed of the pink mum growing wild in the Western Hills..... We gathered this seed on a chance and believe there are a few good seed in the chaff. This wild mum is very pretty and grows on all kinds of exposures, and it may be of interest to mum growers. D&D."

(With herbarium specimen) "A beautiful pink flowered chrysanthemum. This beautiful pink mum is growing in abundance associated with various asters, delphiniums, pinks, on the last two mountain ranges we passed over. No seed is available at this time. If we come this way later we may be able to secure seed. This we believe may be valuable in breeding purposes and direct flowering. D&D."

Ben told me that it did exceptionally well at Bell and is really worth while. As yet I have not seen it in bloom here.

It will be great if you are successful in getting the Hemandia acnora to grow and fruit at your new home.

Many thanks for your kind words about our persimmon circular, and also for congratulations.

I am going to do my best not to get sick and also to have a wonderful time, for I find that when I am having a good time I am really doing something worth while. A thousand thanks for your "Bon voyage" and good wishes. They all help a fellow to get there, to work hard, and get back. Horace and I - and Mrs. Horace, Margaret and Ruth - are planning on having the time of our lives. I sure wish that you and Mrs. Fairchild were going with us.

I am wondering how the papaya project is coming on and when your book on Agricultural Explorations will be out?

With kindest regards and the very best of good wishes to Mrs. Fairchild and the children and yourself, I remain, as always,

Most sincerely yours

PHD:MEJ

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington

Crop Physiology and Breeding

February 14, 1929.

Dean E. D. Merrill, Director,
College of Agriculture,
University of California,
Berkeley, California.

Dear Dean Merrill:

I take pleasure in introducing Mr. P. H. Dorsett, who has recently spent two years in China and Manchuria and who is returning with Mr. Wm. J. Morse for two additional years in the Orient.

Mr. Dorsett has already collected many interesting plants in Manchuria and Northern China and will, I hope, bring back more material on this trip.

I shall be very much obliged if you will show him the methods you use in field work especially your field labels. I hope he can make a short trip with Mr. Liu and collect the different forms of Ephedra that have been reported from Northern China.

Yours very sincerely,

WALTER T. SWINGLE,
Principal Physiologist in Charge.

WTS:ess

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C O P Y .

Foreign Plant Introduction.

February 14, 1929

Dollar Steamship Company.
Washington. D. C.

Gentlemen:

The Bureau of Plant Industry, through its office of Foreign Plant Introduction, is sending Messrs P. H. Dorsett and W. J. Morse of its scientific staff, on an agricultural exploration trip for new plant material to Japan, Chosen, China, Formosa, Dutch East Indies and Ceylon. They will sail from San Francisco on the SS "President Grant", of your line, on March 1, 1929

This is an official trip of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the tickets should be exempt from the wartax.

Mr. Dorsett will be accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. James H. Dorsett and Mr. Morse by Mrs. Morse and daughter.

Sincerely yours,

Signed (H. E. Allanson)
Acting Chief of Bureau.

February 15, 1929.

Memorandum for Mr. C. C. Thomas,
Foreign Plant Introduction

Dear Mr. Thomas:

In connection with your proposed trip to the Orient this summer and fall, the following features relative to foreign travel are suggested for your consideration:

1. See Mr. H. R. Houser, City Ticket Agent of the B & O, six weeks or two months prior to the tentative time set for your departure, about steamer reservations.
2. Arrange early for official approval of the trip and your L/A.
3. Secure a letter from Dr. Taylor to the Steamship Company for War Tax exemption on steamer ticket.
4. Give your wife or some one else power of attorney (for use in emergency).
5. You may have to show a receipt for the payment of your Income Tax return.
6. Fill in Passport request and supply two (2) pictures -(head and shoulders) of yourself - about 3" x 3". If you have an old passport or can give the number of your last one, this will suffice for identification. If neither of these are available, you will be required to show a birth certificate or some form of birth certification. Fee for special passport is \$1. (commercial \$10.) Get visas for countries to be visited.
7. Baggage allowance for foreign travel is 350 pounds.
8. If you desire to carry with you firearms, get export and import license.
9. Have translation of Department Letter of Introduction in Japanese and Chinese written on back or attached to original
10. Get bond for necessary advance of funds. You can get a \$10,000. advance of funds on a \$5000. bond.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA were discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492. At that time the country was inhabited by a number of different tribes of Indians.

The first European to set foot on the continent was Christopher Columbus. He was an Italian who was sailing for Spain. He discovered the New World in 1492.

The first English colony was founded in 1607 at Jamestown, Virginia.

The first American war was fought in 1775 between the colonies and Great Britain.

The first American president was George Washington.

The first American constitution was adopted in 1787.

The first American war of independence was fought in 1775-1781. The colonies won their freedom from Great Britain. The first American president was George Washington. The first American constitution was adopted in 1787.

The first American war of independence was fought in 1775-1781.

The first American war of independence was fought in 1775-1781.

The first American war of independence was fought in 1775-1781.

11. It might be well to get advice relative to typhoid inoculation. Perhaps, if you desire, the public health will take care of such matters.

12. Purchase steamship tickets over steamship line under the jurisdiction of the U. S. (That is, as I understand). Ships registered in the U. S.

13. Purchase bankers and express checks of government funds is a personal and not a government expense.

14. Memorandum 487 (better see if it is effective) section (g) of par. 35 of the F. Reg. of the Dept.

(g) Customary fees to cabin, deck, dining room and bath steward, not to exceed an aggregate of \$14. for each week; \$1. a day on river and lake steamers; and the hire of a steamer chair not to exceed \$1. for the trip, are allowed.

15. A dress suit is a handy thing to have along, but you can make out in pretty good shape with a tuxedo and I (Dorsett) very much prefer it to a full dress suit.

P. H. Dorsett

February 15, 1929

Mr. W. F. Wight,
Box 775 Palo Alto,
California.

Dear Mr. Wight:

Your letter of the 8th., has just come to my desk. I am busy getting things shaped up for our departure Monday evening. Mr. Morse and family, and Ruth-Jims wife- and I are leaving for Los Angeles on the evening train. We will be there a day or two, at the Rosslyn Hotel, and then go by the Coast Line to San Francisco. We expect to arrive there the evening of the 26th. and will stop at the Stuart Hotel. We are sailing on the S.S. President Grant, which is due to leave San Francisco March first.

In case conditions are such that you are not able to see us in San Francisco, please do not forget to give us a memorandum as to the plant material in which you are especially interested in the Orient and would like us to lookout for, for you. I trust, however, that we will have the pleasure of meeting you in San Francisco.

Sincerely yours,

Signed (P. H. Dorsett)
P. H. Dorsett
Agricultural Explorer.

Horticulture

Box 775, Palo Alto, Calif.

Feb. 8, 1929.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I understand you are going back to China in a short time and expect to sail from San Francisco. I should like to see you before you sail and will be obliged if you will give me your San Francisco address so I can call on you.

With best regards,

Very sincerely,

W. F. WIGHT

February 13, 1929

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. L. T. DEWEY

Dear Mr. Dewey:

This is to acknowledge with thanks your favor of the 8th, outlining the plant material in which you are especially interested and of which you would like material and also information.

Your requests have been carded, both as to plants and locations, so as to be sure the various matters are not overlooked when we get into the regions where the plant material you note is to be found.

We trust that we may be successful in complying with your request, if not in toto, at least in part.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards, we remain

Very truly yours,

Dorsett and Morse
Agricultural Explorers

PHD:MLJ

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 commercial history of the

[illegible]

... ..

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Office of Fiber Plants

February 8, 1929

Mr. P. H. Dorsett
Foreign Plant Introduction.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

In your trip through Japan, China and other parts of the Orient, I will be very glad to have you note anything that may come to your attention regarding the production of plant fibers.

I am especially anxious to obtain information about the methods used in the preparation of ramie fiber in the different parts of China, Chosen and Japan and I would also like to obtain seeds or root cuttings of the best types of ramie, Boehmeria nivea. If you find the green-leaved form, Boehmeria tenacissima, cultivated in French Indo-China or the Dutch East Indies, I would be pleased to receive propagating stock of that species.

Seed of some of the best types of hemp grown in Japan and in central China is also desired. If seed of hemp is obtained, endeavor to obtain also the name of the variety.

It will not be worth while to obtain seeds of chingma, Abutilon theophrasti, which is cultivated in northern Japan, Chosen and Manchuria. This species will grow fairly well here but its fiber cannot be produced profitably without satisfactory mechanical methods for preparing and it is very doubtful whether any of the flax grown in northern Japan will be of any value for this country. If you go to Sapporo, it may be of interest to learn how the Saginaw variety of flax is growing there. It will not be worth while to make any special investigation of the production of sisal in Java because Mr. Edwards has already studied the industry in that island.

Very truly yours

LYSTER H. DEWEY

Botanist in Charge

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February 19, 1929

MEMORANDUM FOR DOCTOR AXHETER

Dear Doctor Axhelter:

I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your memorandum of the 9th, outlining the plant features in the Orient in which members of your Office are especially interested, and of which they would like plant material for experimental trial.

Your memorandum in this connection was passed on to Messrs. Dorsett and Morse, and I am advised that the requests have been carded for attention when the boys get to work in the field. They are both keenly interested in the features outlined in your memorandum and I feel sure will do their very best to secure not only plant material for trial, but also pictures and information concerning plant material secured for introduction and trial.

Very truly yours,

PHD:MLJ

Knox A. Ryerson
Senior Horticulturist in Charge

January 12, 1902

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Very truly yours,

I have pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 9th, enclosing the plan of the proposed new building of your office and especially interested in the plan of the building. The plan of the building is very good and I am glad to hear that the proposed new building will be a success.

The memorandum in this connection was passed on to the proper authorities and I am glad to hear that the proposed new building will be a success. For attention was given to the plan of the building and I am glad to hear that the proposed new building will be a success. Such a result is very good and I am glad to hear that the proposed new building will be a success. The plan of the building is very good and I am glad to hear that the proposed new building will be a success. The plan of the building is very good and I am glad to hear that the proposed new building will be a success.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM L. GORDON
Major, Department of War

100-1000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON

February 9, 1929.

Horticulture

FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. K. A. RYERSON

My dear Mr. Ryerson:

In response to your letter of January 4, advising of the forthcoming trip of Mr. P. H. Dorsett of your Office and Mr. W. J. Morse of the Office of Forage Crops for exploration work in the Orient, this is to advise that the proposed trip has been called to the attention of members of this Office, and it is requested that, if possible, the following matters be looked into:

D. N. Shoemaker

"We are interested to secure varietal material, seeds or plant parts for propagation of all Chinese vegetables; with especial interest in the following:

- A. Peas. It is very desirable that we have all types of Pisum sativum obtainable from China, Japan or other sources. Our experience has been that each new shipment contained new varieties.
- B. Cruciferous vegetables. The Chinese have a very large number of these forms not represented among European vegetables. We want all forms of Chinese cabbage and kales, mustards and radishes.
- C. The next most important vegetable list is that of their non-cruciferous pot-herbs. Any green leafy vegetable used by the Chinese for food should at least be tried out.
- D. Falcata Edgeworthii (Amphicarpaea). On his recent trip to China Mr. Dorsett secured a sample of this plant from the Ming Tombs. I am anxious to get samples of this plant from as many locations as possible, and it might be well to try to interest some Japanese botanists to send it from their country, as it is one of the food plants of the Ainus."

H. P. Gould

"I presume that there are a good many types of pears in China which as yet we know nothing about. While the most of the Oriental pears which we know anything of have the firm, hard, coarse-grained flesh usually characteristic of the types with which we are familiar, I think there is an occasional pear in China which has a finer grain and a softer texture. I have understood that the Orientals prefer the hard, coarse-textured pear to the buttery flesh which Europeans and Americans require in a high quality pear. They have, therefore, apparently given attention to the propagation of the coarse, hard-fleshed types rather than the softer-textured types. If any of the latter are found, I think it would be highly desirable to secure propagating wood if possible."

G. E. Yerkes

"Stocks for Japanese flowering cherries are a matter of a good deal of interest at the present time. We already have a good many of the types used for this purpose, but I understand there are certain forms used in Japan which we do not have. I think it would be worth a good deal if Mr. Dorsett could secure all the forms of Japanese cherries used for stocks by the Japanese, particularly any that grow readily from cuttings. I understand there is one such form used in Japan.

With reference to other fruit stocks, we already have had a large amount of material from the Orient and I do not know of any particular forms in the genera *Malus*, *Pyrus* or *Amygdalus* that might be had which we do not have already represented here. However, if Mr. Dorsett finds anything in these genera that appears to have characteristics useful from the stock standpoint, we would welcome such material. Korean and Manchurian species would be the most promising in this respect because they would be hardy. I feel it is a waste of time to experiment with stocks which come from such mild climates that their hardiness is in question from the start."

William Stuart

"The possibility of Mr. Dorsett and Mr. Morse finding anything desirable in the way of potato varieties in China, Korea or Japan is rather remote. However, if they should run across any variety which appeared to be strongly resistant to the virus diseases, or that possessed some other quality or characteristic that appeared to them to be desirable, I would be glad to have them take steps to secure a small quantity of tubers of each of them."

We have addressed a letter to Mr. Wight at Paló Alto, Cal., telling him of the proposed trip and asking that if he has any matters in connection with peaches in China which he is desirous of having handled that he communicate with Mr. Dorsett by letter direct, in care of the President Grant, sailing March 1.

We desire to thank you for calling this expedition to our attention, and any matters which Messrs. Dorsett and Morse may be able to handle for this Office will be highly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

E. C. AUCHTER
Principal Horticulturist in Charge.

Feb., 15, 1929.

Dear John:

Your wire reached me yesterday, but I was so confounded busy that I did not have time to reply and am taking the time this morning to do so.

It was fine of you dear friend to wire that you would meet us in Chicago and I appreciate it more than I can tell you. Morse and I find that we can make it more conveniently and with only a change in St Louis in Union Station, with only about two hours to wait so have decided to go that way. I am sorry for we would have dearly loved to have seen you, dear good friends, before leaving for the Orient. But apparently we will now have to forgoe that pleasure until we return and can get out your way.

Be good children while we are away and do not do anything while we are in the Orient that you would not do if we were here. We have 18 official trunks and 5 personal ones, quite a sufficiency to look after and get through customs on the other side.

We wish you all the good health and good luck possible while we are away and trust that we will find you really enjoying life when we return. I will try and find time to write occasionally to let you know how things are going and how we are getting along.

Love and kind regards to you all from Ruth and me.

Sincerely yours,

C O P Y.

T E L E G R A M .

11p0kr 10 1225p.m

Rockford, Ill., Feb., 13, 1929.

P. H. Dersett,

Office Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction.
Washington.Will meet you in Chicago, arrange to spend part day
with us.

Signed, (Rankin)

February 15, 1929

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PRICE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND SOILS

Dear Mr. Price:

Many thanks for your memorandum of February 11, re "Grain
Handling and Milling Methods in China."

I have gone carefully over the several details of your memorandum
and believe that I have a fairly clear idea of the problem and the
various features of it in which you are especially interested and
the data and pictures you would like.

This will be a new experience for Morse and me, but we will
keep you in mind, not only in our travels in China, but also through-
out Japan and Chosen (Korea) and trust that we may have the good
fortune to get both information and pictures which may prove of
interest and value to you in connection with your research investi-
gations.

Very truly yours,

F. H. Borsatt
Agricultural Explorer

PHD:MLW

January 1, 1900

188-189-190

January 1, 1900

188-189-190

January 1, 1900

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 1, 1900.

I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time.

I have been very busy with my other work, and I have not had time to give you the attention you deserve.

I believe that I have a right to say that the position of the

company is not such as to allow me to give you the attention you deserve.

I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time.

I will be a very great pleasure for me to see you and we will

talk over in detail, but I am sorry that I cannot do so at this time.

I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time.

I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time.

I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time.

Sincerely,
Your truly,
J. M. Wilson

Very truly yours,

J. M. Wilson
President

Wilson

COPY

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS
Chemical and Technological Research
Chemical Engineering Division

February 11, 1929

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. P. H. DORSETT,
Foreign Plant Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry.

Re: Grain Handling and Milling
Methods in China.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

In accordance with our recent conferences we shall be glad to have you secure any information regarding the methods employed for grain handling and milling in China, especially in connection with the operations in Manchuria along the China Eastern Railway. This Bureau has been called upon in recent years for assistance in connection with the development of plans for the erection of grain elevators in the Far East, and we are particularly interested in ascertaining the progress that has been made in this undertaking.

In the course of our dust explosion research investigations and in order to obtain direct information regarding the frequency of dust explosions in foreign countries, a special circular letter dated April 9, 1927, was sent through the State Department to the various Consular Offices. This letter, a copy of which is enclosed, followed letters of a similar character which were issued on March 16, 1915 and May 10, 1921. The letter of March 16, 1915, however, was confined to the European countries and was not sent to the Consular Offices in Asia. These circular letters have been the means of securing very valuable data for this Bureau in connection with our dust explosion work. It is my understanding that you will be working in the vicinity of Harbin, Mukden, and Dairen.

Under date of October 8, 1927, we received the following report from William R. Langdon, the American Consul at Mukden:

"Upon the receipt of the Department's instruction, a letter was addressed to the seven Chinese flour milling companies in the Mukden Consular District and to the Research Division of the South Manchuria Railway Company inquiring about dust explosions in their respective mills or elevators since 1921. Only one of the milling companies replied to the Consulate General's inquiry, and the substance of its reply was that it had no knowledge of the subject. The reply of the railway company was also negative in character, but it is quoted below as of possible interest:

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
 THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
 DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

CHICAGO, ILL.

RECEIVED

1925

NOV 10 1925

NOV 10 1925

TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
 THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
 DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
 CHICAGO, ILL.

RECEIVED

NOV 10 1925

NOV 10 1925

-2-

'Through our head office, we received yours of 8th ult., regarding dust explosions in mills, elevators, etc., and made inquiries as to the matter.

'We feel very regret that we are now unable to give you any information that will be of interest to the Bureau. There is no grain elevator equipped in Manchuria, its plan being under contemplation. A few mills can be found, but, according to our inspections, they have never experienced dust explosions. Also no study to prevent and eliminate them has been done yet, but we read of this study the reports published by the Department of Agriculture, U. S. A. We shall be much obliged to you if you will kindly treat to let us have the report each time when issued.

'We will write to you hereafter when we come across the matter that we think will be of interest to the Bureau in this line.

We are, Dear Sirs,

Yours truly,

For the Central Laboratory,

South Manchuria Railway Company,

(Signed) S. Sewa.'

"Attention is invited to the railway company's request to be furnished with copies of reports on dust explosions prepared by the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, which it is hoped will be possible to grant."

We were very glad to comply with the request of the Central Laboratory of the South Manchuria Railway Company, and in the fall of 1927 we forwarded copies of our publications on dust explosion prevention. We are very desirous of maintaining this direct contact with the South Manchuria Railway Company, and I understand from other correspondence and a personal conference with officials of the South Manchuria Railway that plans are now under consideration for the erection of grain elevators in Manchuria. We had a visit some time ago from Mr. S. Ikebe of the Central Laboratory of the South Manchuria Railway Company of Dairen and spent considerable time with him in the consideration of plans for grain elevator construction.

It is my understanding that the development of Manchuria is largely in the hands of Japanese engineers. We have had several conferences with Japanese officials, and recently had a call from Mr. Kimpey Yoshida, Chemical Engineer of the Japanese Government Railways, Tokyo.

Under date of June 29, 1927, we received the following report from P. M. Dutke, American Vice Consul at Harbin:

- "1. With approximately forty flour mills in operation at Harbin and other points along the Chinese Eastern Railway no dust explosions are reported to have occurred in this district in these mills. The only precaution taken against spontaneous combustions of this nature is that a number of Chinese unskilled laborers constantly walk about with rags and prevent the accumulation of large quantities of dust. Some years ago a fire occurred in one flour mill at Changchun, but while the cause of the fire is unknown it is not believed to have been due to dust explosion.
2. There are no elevators at present in this district."

It will be very helpful to us to secure photographs of the flour mills referred to in this report. Apparently there are quite a number in operation in the vicinity of Harbin and at other points along the Chinese Eastern Railway. Any methods that are employed for dust explosion prevention will be of direct interest to us.

Under date of July 16, 1927, we received the following report from Leo D. Sturgeon, Consul at Dairen:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's mimeographed instruction of April 18, 1927 (File No. 102.77/831), directing me to obtain for the use of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture, available information upon the subject of dust explosions occurring in mills and elevators.

"In reply I have to report that there are no mills or elevators of the type that are troubled with dust explosions located in this consular district. This office is consequently not in position to furnish information along the lines desired by the Bureau of Chemistry.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

LEO D. STURGEON

American Consul."

The reports received from China include the following consular offices: Amoy, Canton, Changshe, Chefoo, Chungkin, Dairen, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Mukden, Nanking, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao and Yunnfau. Mr. E. S. Cunningham, the Consul General at Shanghai, under date of April 17, 1928, reported an apparent fire or dust explosion in the Chang Poong flour mills which occurred on December 1, 1927. The cause assigned was "spark from a machine igniting the flannel on a white dust chute. A heavy explosion occurred on the second floor of the mill."

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SPONTANEOUS HEATING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

We have recently undertaken in the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils a project dealing with the study of spontaneous heating of agricultural products. Although this work is primarily concerned with research studies of the heating of hay, the Bureau has been called upon to give special attention to fires of this character in a wide range of industrial products such as sugar, cattle feeds, jute and hemp fibers, etc. We shall be glad to have you secure information, if any is available, regarding the possibility of spontaneous heating of this character in your work in China, and any photographs showing the methods employed for the stacking or storage of hay, grain and other farm products.

I am writing this memorandum at your request in order to acquaint you more in detail with the nature of our work, and to assure you that any photographs or other information which you may be able to secure relating to the matters mentioned above will be greatly appreciated and of much assistance to us. I hope to have an opportunity of discussing these matters with you before you leave Washington on February 18 and to consider with you the subjects to which I have referred.

Thanking you for your kindness and cooperation, I am

Very truly yours,

DAVID J. PRICE

Engineer in Charge

Copy
United States Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Plant Industry,

Office of Chief of Bureau.

Washington, D. C.,

February 15, 1929

Dr. Kiso Tamari,
The Kagoshima Higher College of
Agriculture and Forestry,
Kagoshima, Japan.

Dear Doctor Tamari:

This note will introduce to you my friends and associates, Mr. P. H. Dorsett, Senior Horticulturist, and Mr. W. J. Morse, Senior Agronomist, of this Bureau, who are visiting Japan for the purpose of studying a considerable range of Japanese economic plants. Mr. Dorsett will give attention to economic plants generally, including ornamentals. Mr. Morse is especially interested in soybeans and other legumes.

I have suggested to them that they call on you at some mutually convenient time, as I am very sure that discussion of their problems with you will be helpful to them and I trust will be of interest to you also.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

Wm. A. Taylor,
Chief of Bureau.

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Copy
United States Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Plant Industry,

Office of Chief of Bureau.

Washington, D. C., February 15, 1929

Mr. Issa Tanimura,

Tokyo, Japan.

Dear Mr. Tanimura:

This note will introduce to you my friends Mr. P.H. Dorsett, Senior Horticulturist, and Mr. W. J. Morse, Senior Agronomist, who are visiting Japan for a rather extended study of some of the Japanese economic plants. Mr. Morse is especially interested in the soybean and other legumes. Mr. Dorsett will give special attention to fruits and ornamental plants generally.

I have suggested that they get in touch with you, if possible, as I am very sure that you could find topics for discussion of mutual interest and value.

With kindest regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

WM. A. TAYLOR
Chief of Bureau

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, ESQ. OF BOSTON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON: Printed by J. JOHNSON, in Pall-mall.

1790.

Printed by J. JOHNSON, in Pall-mall.

United States Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Plant Industry,

Office of Chief of Bureau.

Washington, D. C.,

February 15, 1929

Mr. Cabot Coville,
Language Officer, American Embassy,
Tokyo, Japan.

Dear Mr. Coville:

This note will introduce to you Mr. P. H. Dorsett, Senior Horticulturist, and Mr. W. J. Morse, Senior Agronomist, of this Bureau, who are starting on one of the best equipped and most important explorations that we have undertaken. Their present plans include a considerable study of Japanese cultivated plants, including fruits and ornamentals, as well as soybeans, other legumes, and forage plants generally. I have suggested that they get in touch with you at some mutually convenient time soon after they reach Japan, as I am sure you could make helpful suggestions to them with respect to contacts which they might desire to establish with persons who would be likely to have information of value in regard to the subjects of their search.

Any assistance you can render them will be personally appreciated.

With kindest regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

WM. A. TAYLOR
Chief of Bureau

... ..

... ..

February 16, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR DOCTOR TAYLOR

Dear Doctor Taylor:

I very much appreciate your memorandum of the 15th, and thank you most heartily for the letters of introduction to Mr. Cabot Coville, Mr. Issa Tanimura and Dr. Kiso Tanari. I feel quite sure that these letters will prove of very great assistance to Mr. Morse and me in getting acquainted and in touch with men who are in a position to render us very great assistance in our agricultural exploration work. As soon as practicable after arriving in Japan, we will look up the gentlemen and present our letters and begin to get our work lined up for the year.

This trip will afford an excellent opportunity for Morse and me to really accomplish something worth while, and at the same time it will be a wonderful experience for Mrs. Morse and Margaret and for Ruth. Mr. Morse and family and Ruth join me in many thanks for your kind wishes for the success of the expedition and also for your good wishes in our behalf. I cannot help but feel that the ladies are going to enjoy the experience, and Morse and I are going to have the time of our lives and do our very best for the success of the work.

Dr. W. F. Swingle was down a few days ago to talk over the oriental persimmon proposition with me. He is most enthusiastic about the possibilities of oriental persimmon culture in the United States. He favors our doing all that we can on this trip to obtain stocks and scions of the best varieties and types, and all possible information concerning this industry at home in the Orient.

I believe that this is an opportune time for this work, and sincerely trust that Mr. O. C. Thomas, of our Office, who has given special attention to this introduction for some little time, will be authorized to join us this coming September, as tentatively planned, to make a critical study and inspection of all of the important persimmon areas that Morse and I are able to round up in Japan and Chosen (Korea) previous to his arrival.

THEORY OF THE EARTH

(Continued)

The first of the three main branches of the theory of the earth is the study of the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. This branch is known as the theory of the origin of the earth. The second branch is the study of the internal structure of the earth and the forces which act upon it. This branch is known as the theory of the internal structure of the earth. The third branch is the study of the external features of the earth and the forces which act upon them. This branch is known as the theory of the external features of the earth.

The theory of the origin of the earth is the study of the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is the study of the forces which have acted upon the earth since its origin and the results of these forces. The theory of the internal structure of the earth is the study of the internal structure of the earth and the forces which act upon it. It is the study of the forces which have acted upon the earth since its origin and the results of these forces. The theory of the external features of the earth is the study of the external features of the earth and the forces which act upon them. It is the study of the forces which have acted upon the earth since its origin and the results of these forces.

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We are taking with us a 3-bulb, 3-pin, 8-day-clock registering thermometer which Mr. Thomas and I plan to install in November in a persimmon bed in one of the outdoor persimmon storage yards to the north of Peking. If we are successful in this, we will be able to get a continuous seasonal reading of the temperature of the persimmons in the beds in comparison with that of the air. We believe that this will give us interesting and valuable data which may be of very great importance in connection with experimental tests of the artificial freezing of American-grown oriental persimmons in the United States.

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett
Agricultural Explorer

PHD:MMJ

TABLE I	
Summary of the results of the experiments	
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United States Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Plant Industry.

Office of Chief of Bureau.

Washington, D. C.,

February 15, 1929

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. P. H. DORSETT

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I am enclosing herewith notes of introduction to Mr. Cabot Coville, Mr. Issa Tanimura, and Dr. Kizo Tamari, as I agreed in our conversation at luncheon yesterday.

Mr. Coville is Language Officer of the American Embassy in Tokyo, and I am sure he is in position to be helpful to you.

Dr. Issa Tanimura, whose exact address in Tokyo I do not know, is a graduate of Yale, who has visited this country several times during the past 25 years. About 1912 he took from this country to Japan some Jersey cattle and some sheep. I believe he also took some Morgan horses at that time and is generally credited with being the most active introducer of American livestock to his native land. I last saw him here about two years ago and am not sure whether he returned to Japan but assume that he did. I sent Mr. R. Kent Beattie a note of introduction to him in July, 1927, and he may have later information about him. Mr. Tanimura appears to be a financially independent individual, interested in the advancement of agriculture, but not connected in any very definite official way with the Japanese government. I suspect that he is not in full sympathy with the administration at all times and perhaps may not be in very close touch with the official agricultural work of the Government and the universities. He is, however, a very interesting gentleman, who has a large fund of information based upon his own observation and experience. At least, he so impressed me in the conversations I have had with him.

Dr. Kizo Tamari was for many years head of the Kagoshima Higher College of Agriculture and Forestry at Kagoshima, Japan, but I understand that now, as a member of the House of Peers, he spends considerable time in Tokyo. I knew him back in the middle 80's when he was a graduate student at the Michigan Agricultural College, working under the late Dr. Wm. J. Beal. While I have not seen him in more than 40 years, we have maintained intermittent correspondence during that time, and I feel quite sure that he will receive you cordially and be helpful in connection with your work.

As you know, we all wish you and Mr. Morse and the other members of the party the best of success in the undertaking upon which you are starting, with the hope and expectation of safe return in due time.

With kindest regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

Wm. A. Taylor
Chief of Bureau

Enclosures.

C O P Y

Feb. 16, 1929

Mr. J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk
Foreign Plant Introduction
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

Enclosed herewith is a list of our official trunks with an itemized list of their contents. There is also a list of the contents of each trunk fastened to the top on the inside of the trunk.

In addition to this list of trunks and their contents we have one bale containing the iron extension pole for our tent, umbrella type, this bale weighs 32 1/2 pounds.

In addition to the foregoing Mr. Morse will have three trunks of wearing apparel and personal effects with several pieces of hand baggage and I will have two trunks of wearing apparel and personal effects and several pieces of hand baggage.

Very truly yours,

Signed (P.H.Dorsett)

P.H.Dorsett and W.J.Morse
Agricultural Explorers

C O P Y

WEIGHT OF OFFICIAL TRUNKS
which

Dorsett and Morse Took with them

<u>No. of trunk,</u>	<u>Weight of each.</u>
1	77 pounds.
2	90 "
3	132 1/2 "
4	120 1/2 "
5	129 1/2 "
6	142 "
7	101 1/2 "
8	124 1/2 "
9	128 1/2 "
10	107 "
11	132 "
12	132 1/2 "
13	114 "
14	101 "
15	109 "
16	89 "
17	102 1/4 "
18	77 "

1 bale

 32 1/2 "
 2042 1/4 "

In addition to this amount is that of the personal trunks, which also contained considerable official material, estimated weight about 5 or 600 pounds. A grand total perhaps of about 2600 pounds.

F. T. Ramsey Pres.
J. M. Ramsey V.P & C O P Y
General Manager.

Established 1875
Write for catalogue
Bare-bearing fru-
it trees.

Home ground 325 Acres
Beautiful. RAMSEY'S AUSTIN NURSERY
F. T. Ramsey & Son
Nurserymen and Landscape Designers
Austin, Texas.

Feb. 16, 1929

Sold to

Mr. Knowels A. Ryerson, Senior Horticulturist,
Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

Shipped to

Terms cash C.O.D

Mr. P. H. Dorsett, % F.C. Drains. Ship by PP
10 Ferry Building, San Francisco, Cal. When ship, at
once

Terms and Warrant: All stock is to be healthy and true to name, and should any not be, upon prompt report of customer, we will replace such free, or refund original purchase original price, but are not to be held liable for any further claims. We replace trees that die the first year at half of catalogue price, if customer has taken reasonable care of them. We pay expr ss or parcel post on orders in Texas amounting to \$5.00 and in adjoining states when amounting to \$10.00 If the nursery is out of a particular variety ordered, another of equal or greater merit will be used in stead, unless request is made otherwise. Will such substitution be acceptable? Yes or No----- If customer is not familiar with varieties, selection may be left to us and we will give best to be had for any particular section.

15 to 20 grafts each variety Native Persimmon available-
No Charge.

(Pack extra well in moss)

Dear Sir:

We have your favor of Feb. 12 asking that 2 plants each of named varieties of Native Persimmon be forwarded to Mr. Dorsett. We are sorry to say that we have no trees of these varieties, except the large ones that could hardly be handled, as we quit propagating several years ago. We quit for the reason that there was only comparatively a small demand for the Native Persimmon, as the larger Japanese persimmon is preferred, and for the further reason that in the portions of Texas and other Southern States thoroughly good native persimmons grow in abundance. However, none grow in our immediate section.

Therefore we are sending 15 to 20 grafts of every variety that we can supply, which probably will be the following:
Josephine, Ford, Leona.

There will be no charge for this wood which we are more than glad to send.

Yours very truly,
Ramsey's Austin Nursery
By

J.H.R/KK
cc-Dorsett

THE MUNSON NURSERIES

 * Fruit Trees-Shrubs-Grape vines-Roses- etc. *

Denison Texas Feb. 22, 1929

Knowles A. Ryerson
 Senior Horticulturist in Charge
 Bureau of Plant Industry
 U.S. Department of Agriculture
 Washington,-----D.C.

In reply to yours
 of Feb. 11.

Dear Sir:- Following up our promise made to you in
 reply to your letter, will state that we have collected
 about a pint of seed of the Common Native American Per-
 simmon (*Diospyros virginiana*), and are sending them by
 parcel post to-day to

Mr. P. H. Dorsett

Care F. C. Brosius
 Room 10 Ferry Building
 San Francisco, California.

To make no charge for them.

Trust they will reach Mr. Dorsett in time before
 he leaves for Japan.

Yours truly

The Munson Nurseries
 signed by (Will R. Munson).

February 16, 1929.

Dr. W. T. Swingle,
Crop Physiology and Breeding,
Bureau of Plant Industry.

Dear Doctor Swingle:

Many thanks for your kind letter of Feb. 14 and also your letter of introduction to Dean E. D. Merrill, Director of the College of Agriculture, University of California.

Morse and I plan on getting over to Berkeley and, if it is possible to do so, we will see Dean Merrill and talk with him about field collecting and labels in Chinese and English.

We will remember to collect six sheets of herbarium specimens when it is possible, so that you can have one for your Oriental collection.

We shall be pleased to receive any additional letters of introduction you care to give us or any requests you may care to make.

Very sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PHD:MMB

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington

Crop Physiology and Breeding

February 14, 1929.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I am sending you herewith a letter of introduction to Dean E. D. Merrill, Director, Agriculture College, University of California, one of the most efficient taxonomist botanists in the world and who has a splendid collection of Chinese plants in the University of California.

I feel sure that Dean Merrill can give you some valuable hints about field collecting and doubtless give you a model field label in English and Chinese which will be helpful to you in collecting plants.

I sincerely hope that you will collect six specimens in the future and let me have one for my Oriental collection. I am anxious to have the identifying name in character on plants in my own herbarium whenever it is possible to get the name. You will find getting identifying names much facilitated by using field labels with instructions in Chinese and English. I shall send you some more letters before you leave.

Yours very sincerely,

WALTER T. SWINGLE,
Principal Physiologist in Charge.

WTS:osa

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 17, 1929

Not the day before Christmas but the day before our boarding the train in Washington, D. C. for a trip across the continent to board the S. S. President Grant for a two or three years stay in the Orient, as you can well imagine was one of bustle and excitement.

In the fore noon Ruth and I were busy packing away our personal and household effects and getting the house in shape for Mr. Harry Gunning, Superintendent of the Plant Introduction Garden at Bell Md. to move into. We rented the place to the United States Department of Agriculture for the time we are away and Mr. Gunning and family are to occupy it during that time.

After lunch we drove into Washington and called upon the following friends. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bisset, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Knowles A. Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pieters, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Allinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Skeels, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hopkins and Mr. and Mrs. George C. Husmann. We stayed here at Sisters for supper, about 7.30 Ruth drove me to the W. B. and A Electric Station, she then went to her father's at Garrett Park for the night and I caught the 8.00 o'clock car from Bell, Md. It was 3 in the morning when I finished cleaning the house and packing my trunk and grips preparatory to leaving by the Department truck about 8 AM for Washington where I will put in a strenuous day getting our personal and official baggage to the station

and everything adjusted for getting away on the B & O National Limited due to leave Washington, D. C. at 6.45 P. M. for St. Louis, Mo. en route to Los Angeles, California.

Monday February 18, 1929

Up this morning at 6.00 AM and after breakfast put the finishing touches on things in the house and at 8.30 left in the Government truck for Washington as planned. We stopped at the greenhouses on our way out and I told Mr. Coucher and the boys and Mr. Gunning good bye and headed into what proved to be quite an eventful day. We first drove to sisters at 1419 Allinson Street, N. W. and left some things which she wanted from Dell. From there we drove out to Mr. Morsee to get his trunks. We found Mrs. Morse in the middle of the floor of one of the front rooms surrounded with personal effects and wearing apparel, also several trunks which they were packing. I told them that I would go down and deliver my 2 trunks at the B & O Ticket Office so that Mr. Houser could check them out on some one elses ticket. We then went to the office and got a load of the official trunks and delivered them to the baggage room at Union Station. We then went to lunch and loaded on the balance of the official baggage and drove out after the Morse's trunks. It was fully 3 P.M. when we got back down to the baggage room. Just before leaving the office after lunch I went over to the bank and converted \$3,400.00 in cash into American Express Co's travelers checks. This transaction cost me \$25.50 which comes out

of my own pocket. We weighed up the baggage and found that it totted 2,440 pounds. The baggage allowance on our 4 and one half tickets at the allowance of 350 pounds for each full over seas ticket figured up to be 1,575 pounds this left a balance of 865 pounds over or excess baggage. They gave us a checking rate of \$17.65^{per 100 pounds,} on this from Washington to San Francisco. This amounted to \$152.65. I thought this exorbitant and told them so. I then asked about express rates and they called the American express Co., and got a rate of \$12.35 from them. At this rate the 865 excess baggage from Washington to San Francisco amounted to \$106.21 or a clear saving of \$46.46 for handling 8 trunks and one bale to destination in California. We loaded the 8 trunks and one bale on the truck and took them over to the shipping Office of the American Railway Express Co., a few blocks from the baggage room and relabeled them and sent them out, addressed to P. H. Dorsett, San Francisco. While making out the tags it occurred to me that I might get the co. to collect this amount from the Department and put the proposition up to them. They told me that there would be no trouble about it provided I had a shipping tag. I did not have this and no time in which to get it and told them so. The clerk took the matter up with his superior and he came out and said that if I would write a letter requesting them to make the shipment they would try to collect.

The following is a copy of the essentials of what I wrote on one of their letter heads. As well as I can recall.

"American Railway Express Co.

February 18, 1929

Gentlemen:

Please ship 8 trunks and one bale, weighing 860 pounds, to P. H. Dorsett, San Francisco, California, and collect the amount of the bill \$106.21 from the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Signed (P. H. Dorsett)

In handling this excess baggage in this way we not only saved the Government \$46.46 cash but we also by getting the Express Co. to collect from the Office saved paying \$106.21 from our allotment, and added that additional amount to our allotment for the work for the present fiscal year. When I returned to the Office, after 4.30 I found Mr. J. L. Mahoney there awaiting me. I told him what I had done in regard to checking and expressing the baggage. He promised to take the matter up with Mr. Mely the following morning and arrange for the settlement of the express charge. Joe remarked, "That is the way to think, for it resulted in two good ventures, one the saving for the Government of \$46.46 and the other that of adding \$106. 21 cents to our present allotment for this fiscal year.

A SUGGESTION.

In future over seas Official trips, check baggage allowance and express extra baggage to destination for boarding Steamer. Provided ofcourse that the conditions, as in this case, warrent such action.

I got my hand baggage at the Office and about 5.00 P.M. Joe drove me down to Union Station. He and I had a bite to eat in the Station restaurent and were then beady for greating the Morse's and our many friends who assembled to see us off and wish us good luck and happiness.

Most of the scientific and clerical force of both offices, Foreign Plant Introduction and Forage Crop Investigations were down to see us off. Mr. H. C. Howser, city ticket agent of the B. & O. Railway Company, who looked after our reservations, both with the Dollar Steamship and Railway Companies arrived on the scene about 6:00 p. m. and took our entire party through the gate and to the train. We all appreciated this and Mr. Morse and I surely appreciate all that he has done for us relative to reservations and adjustments and arrangements for both the rail and ocean trips.

We remained on the Observation platform while en route through Takoma Park and Garrett Park to see and wave farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Morse's home at the former and Ruth's home and friends at the latter. We then went for dinner and about 10:00 p. m., after a more or less strenuous and exciting day, retired for the night.

While in the Railway station, sister Nellie, Mrs. Geo. C. Husmann, dropped a small package in my hand grip. This proved to be a small leather bound book, "The Book of Cheer" compiled by J. F. Mason. It bears the inscription "To My Brother, Feb. 18, 1929, Nellie." I read it through before going to sleep.

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THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY

Subject:

Special time table for the use of Mr. Dorsett and Mr. Morse.

Leave Washington.--6.30 P.M. Feby. 18th., National Limited.
Arrive St Louis. 4.30 P.M. " 19

Change cars and leave from same Station.

Leave St Louis 6.45 P.M. Tuesday Feb 19-Sun Shine Sp. Mo. Pac.
Arrive Los Angeles 10.25 A.M. Friday " 22 Southern Pacific.

Leave Los " 7.45 AM " 26 " "
Arrived San Franc. 7.45 P.M. " 26 " "

Would suggest tha you arrive in San Francisco not later than the evening of February 27th. in order that you may have the 28th. to look after baggage and other matters pertaining to your trip. Arriving at San Francisco evening of February 28th. will give you until 4.00 P.M. the next evening to attend to baggage and transportation. Unless you think the time allotted on the sailing day will be sufficient. This is simply a suggestion

*****Oo*****

The above memorandum is from
Mr. Houser of the Baltimore & Ohio
Railway Company at Washington, D.C.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Information
PRESS SERVICE

Release-immediately

February 18, 1929

PLANT EXPLORERS OF THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE START FOR THE ORIENT

P. H. Dorsett veteran agricultural explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture, and W. J. Morse, soybean specialist of the department, left Washington February 18 on a two year expedition of the Orient. They will sail from San Francisco March 1, going direct to Tokyo, Japan.

The soybean culture of Japan, Chosen, Manchuria and Java will be one of the main features of the exploration program. New varieties will be sought for expanding the present acreage of the United States, methods of handling, and preparation of a wide range of by-products will be investigated.

The varieties of the Oriental persimmon of Chosen will be sought. Varieties of this fruit from Japan and China are already grown commercially to some extent in the Southern States and California. A better rootstock than is now used in this country will be sought in Japan and other countries where the culture of the persimmon has long been studied.

In addition to the crops mentioned, drought and cold-resistant trees and shrubs for the great plains area of the United States will be hunted in northern Manchuria and northern Japan. It is expected that new leguminous crops for green manure and forage will be found for use in the Southern States.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

By JOHN B. BOWEN

Author of "The History of the City of Boston"

Published by the Boston City Council, 1888

Printed by the Boston City Council, 1888

The history of the city of Boston is a story of growth and development. It is a story of the city's early years, when it was a small fishing village, and of its later years, when it became a major center of commerce and industry. The city's history is a story of the struggles and triumphs of its people, and of the changes that have shaped it into the city we know today.

The city's early years were marked by a period of rapid growth. The city's population increased from a few hundred in the early 17th century to over 10,000 by the mid-17th century. This growth was due to a number of factors, including the city's strategic location on the coast, its access to trade routes, and its reputation as a center of commerce and industry.

The city's growth continued throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. The city's population increased to over 100,000 by the mid-19th century. This growth was due to a number of factors, including the city's continued access to trade routes, its reputation as a center of commerce and industry, and the city's strategic location on the coast. The city's growth was also due to the city's reputation as a center of education and culture.

The city's growth continued throughout the 20th century. The city's population increased to over 600,000 by the mid-20th century. This growth was due to a number of factors, including the city's continued access to trade routes, its reputation as a center of commerce and industry, and the city's strategic location on the coast. The city's growth was also due to the city's reputation as a center of education and culture.

Tuesday, February 19, 1929.

When we awoke this morning the sky was overcast and snow was falling, however, the snow-fall ceased later in the day but it remained cloudy. There is only a skiff of snow on the ground.

For practically the entire day we have passed through mostly farming area interspersed here and there with some hills to low mountains and occasional small forest and undergrowth.

The trees, in so far as I could see from the car window are made up here and there of white and black oak, willow, poplar, elm, sycamore, maple, hickory, and occasionally we saw hedges of Osage orange. These, however, do not appear to be as numerous as they once were. I recall that in Missouri a number of years ago, these hedge line fences were quite the thing and quite common.

About 2:00 p. m. after leaving Flora, Illinois, the clouds began to break and now and then the sun shone through on the rolling and more or less prairie lands of the great agricultural state of Illinois.

We arrived at St. Louis, Missouri, at 4:00 p. m., on time. Here we found it biting cold, we walked around a block and Mr. and Mrs. Morse bought some fruit at a corner fruit store. While in this store we saw a pony express package of $\frac{1}{2}$ quart boxes of strawberries which looked very good. The berries were large and of good color. The price was \$.35 per basket of $\frac{1}{2}$ quart. At 6:20 p. m. we boarded the Sunshine Limited on the Missouri Pacific Line and at 6:45 p. m. pulled out on our

second hop off for the Pacific coast.

Shortly before the train pulled out of Union Station we went to the diner for supper. The diner was such that neither Mr. Morse nor I liked as well as we did the B. & O. diner, our meal was very good and pretty well served, but considerably more expensive and we did not like the service quite so well as that of the B. & O. There was no suggested or planned meal similar to what we had on the B. & O., but after all it was all right.

Wednesday, February 20, 1929.

Up at 7:15 a. m. On time at Texarkana, Texas. Ruth and I went to breakfast about 8:00. Mr and Morse and Margaret some time later. All reported having had a good night and all felt in pretty good shape. Ruth, however, is suffering with a sore mouth and throat, probably the result of having some teeth extracted. She is, I am glad to say, quite able to sit up and take nourishment.

Cloudy and threatening in the early morning. A little before noon we ran into rain and sleet. The country in general from Texarkana to Dallas, does not impress one, going through on the train, as being very prosperous. The farming areas are rolling to practically level. White and black oak, elm, hickory, pine, and about the houses umbrella trees. In lower and swampy places cypress, maple, poplar, willow, gum, sycamore, etc., In some instances buds of the elm, maple and poplar are considerably swollen, and with a few days of nice weather will soon be opening.

The diner this morning is one of the Texas and Pacific Railway. All of us liked it better in every way than the one that was on last night. The prices, however, are about the same as the ones on last night's diner, but above those of the B. & O., the food was no better, if as good as on the B. & O., either in quality or in the way in which it was served.

February 20, 1929 (Cont.)

A breakfast menu service folder is attached. It contains the offerings of the service and the regular prices. On both covers on the outside are colored pictures, one showing a modern tourist with her transportation, on the other a mission scene in Mexico with ox cart, and market scene.

The land and farming conditions between Dallas and Fort Worth looked to be considerable better than any we have thus far seen. The entire day was cloudy and rainy.

On approaching Ft. Worth we saw quite a number of small and good sized orchards. At Ft. Worth, Mr. Guy W. Crawford, City Passenger Agent of the Texas & Pacific Railway Co., at Ft. Worth, came aboard and not only made himself known, but asked if he could be of service to us in any way.

We pulled out of Ft. Worth about forty-five minutes late and from about 2:00 p.m. until dark ran through mostly rolling country of scrub oak, live oak and cedar or arbarita. Tonight we had a Texas & Pacific diner. It was very good. Both the diners we have had today we have liked better than we did the Missouri Pacific out of St. Louis. This afternoon's run has been, for a large part, through an oil producing region, with wells, derricks, pumps and huge steel tanks.

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Thursday, February 21, 1929.

6:45 a. m. On time and about one hour out of El Paso, in the desert region of southwest Texas. On our arrival at the station in El Paso, Mr. B. C. Dudley, General Agent of the Texas Pacific met us and asked about our trip and if there was anything that he could do for us. He also advised us that our train, The Argonaut # 103 on the Southern Pacific west, was more than two hours late, and that we had time to look about the city.

We decided to go over to Juarez, Mexico, just across the Rio Grande river. We found the auto price \$1. 00 per person. We called a car and drove over. After driving around the city for some time we stopped at a curio shop and sent some postal cards home, using Mexican cards and stamps. We then went to a cafe and had a glass of beer. This tasted very good to us dry Americans.

After returning to El Paso, we walked down to the Alligator Park and viewed three good sized lazy gators basking in the sunshine--the first we had seen since leaving Washington.

It was about 10:45 a. m. when we pulled out of El Paso on our last lap to Los Angeles. The remainder of the day we went through the desert.

It is almost seven p. m. We have just returned to our reservations from the diner where we had a good supper and enjoyed a most glorious desert sunset. It was simply superb! There are to be seen on the some wonderfully lovely sunsets and this evening we enjoyed one of them. We were glad to have the ladies

Thursday, February 21, 1929 (Cont.)

enjoy such a lovely sight. We had a fine day and such an interesting day's ride through the desert. The desert is brown and barren but nevertheless interesting and to me very fascinating.

Our next stop is Tucson, Arizona, then a night's ride and we awaken in the morning in sunny southern California the country of sunshine, fruits, and flowers.

Friday, February 22, 1929.

6:00 a. m. In the California Salton Sea Valley, but a short distance east of Indio. It is clear and sunshiny today, and the desert foot hills and mountains, with higher snow capped peaks are glorious in the morning sunrise. We are about two and a half hours late, when, unless some time is made up, will mean that it will be about noon when we arrive in Los Angeles.

The region in and about Indio shows a lot of development and improvement since the late Dr. Van Fleet and I were there in 1909.

At Banning and Beaumont, what we took to be almonds, were in many instances in full bloom. The fields and hills are growing up and some farming operations are in progress. All of which is quite a contrast with what we had in Washington when we left last Monday, February 13, also the weather we experienced en route and until we got through the pass and hit the downward trail to the west of Mt. San Jacinto. California, truly is a most wonderful state.

The young foliage of the citrus plantings we saw in the vicinity of Indio looked pretty yellow, and apparently have suffered considerably from cold weather. Such date plantings as we saw looked to be in pretty good shape. The native fan palms are great. Kasurina, the so-called Australian pine, looks to be at home and the California pepper and Eucalyptus are in good shape.

Orange groves at Redlands look to be in very good condition and well laden with fruit, but the fruit to us

Friday, February 22, 1929 (Cont.)

looked small.

Arrived in Los Angeles about 12 o' clock noon. Mr. W. S. Menfee, Traveling Passenger Agent, Missouri Pacific Railway lines, 300 Central Building, 6th & Main Street, Los Angeles, met us at the train, and assisted us in getting our hand baggage out and getting us on the Rosslyn Hotel bus.

We had lunch at the hotel. After lunch we stopped to see if there was any mail, found a letter from Mr. & Mrs. Chubbuck, of Glen Dale, and one from L. B. Scott, of Shafter. Also a phone call from Mr. Harold C. Ryerson, phone Exposition 1377, The Du Pont Vitacolor Corp., 207,209 Occidental Blvd, Los Angeles.

I got in touch with Mr. Ryerson and made an appointment to meet him at our hotel at 6:00 p. m. Mr Morse tried to get in touch with Dr. R. A. Oakley at Monrovia; he could not get him at first but later did so and the Doctor advised that he would let him know later what time he could come in tomorrow. I called Mr. & Mrs. Levi Chubbuck at 1420 Valley View Road, North Pasadena, and made an appointment for tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. to meet them at the hotel.

Mr. & Mrs. Ryerson had tire trouble and did not get in to the hotel until about seven o'clock. Mrs. Morse and Margaret, and Ruth had gone to dinner. Mr. Morse and I went with the Ryersons and later returned to the hotel and met the ladies of our party.

We arranged with Mr. Ryerson to visit the Vitacolor laboratory tomorrow to see an exhibit of their colored pictures. He said he would arrange to accommodate us. So we arranged to

Friday, February 22, 1929 (contd. 2)

call him after getting in touch with Dr. Oakley and finding out the time that would be convenient for him.

Saturday, February 23, 1929.

After breakfast, I called at the Southern Pacific ticket office and got the parlor car reservations made for us yesterday by Mr. Munfee for our trip up on the coast

line, 7:45 a. m. train next Tuesday.

Mr. Morse got in touch with Dr. Oakley and made an appointment with him to meet us at the Vitacolor Laboratory at 2:30 p. m. I then called Dr. and Mrs. Chubbuck and canceled our appointment with them for that time and arranged to go out to see them tonight. Mr. Leo B. Scott called while I was out, he talked with Ruth over the phone and arranged to call at 9:00 a. m. tomorrow morning with his father and mother.

Mr. & Mrs. Morse went shopping for a while. After lunch we took a cab and, as appointed, met Dr. Oakley at the Vitacolor Laboratory, also Mr. Ryerson and Mr. Du Pont. The colored pictures are without exception the best reproduction I have seen in natural colors. Our camera is nearly finished. I am to go out at 11:00 a. m. tomorrow to meet Mr. Du Pont and look things over again and perhaps go out with him and make a trial exposure. Mr. & Mrs. Morse and Margaret are going out during the day to visit the Oakleys.

The following are some pictures which I made while strolling down to one of the small parks, here in Los Angeles. I found the park almost crowded. Very few seats on the diagonal or straight walks across the park were vacant. This is the first time I have had a chance to try out my 3½ x 4½ Graphlex camera since having it overhauled in Washington several weeks ago, so I just fired off one pack of twelve films and am including the films herewith to show the results.



Negative # 43146.

Negative # 43147.

In the foreground are ring-necked doves, and in the background an idea can be gained of the population of the small park at this season of the year.



This view shows, to the left, a cocus palm, we think, and to the right a few old specimen plants of the native California fan palm. To the extreme right a portion of a clump of quite ornamental bamboo. Note that the benches are filled with people and in the background there is a large public building.

Negative #43148.

#43149.

Looking along one of the cross walks of the park from near the south side to the north, near the center is a large stone fountain, and in the background, the front view of one tall city building and a part of the front of another.



Negative #43149.



#43150.

This view is practically the same as #43149 except that the position of some of the people on the walk is changed.

Negative #43150.



#43151.

This view shows from left to right a Phoenix date palm, a tall cocos plumosa, farther back a very nice clump of bamboo and back of these portions of tall city business buildings.

Negative #43151.



43152

Looking along one of the diagonal walks through the small park in the central portion of the city of Los Angeles near the City and Suburban station. Practically every sitting space is occupied.

Negative # 43152

#43153

From the side walk at the West looking across a portion of the lawn in the small park in which the previous picture shows a different view.



Negative # 43153



#43154

A view near the centre
in a small park in the bus-
iness part of the City of
Los Angeles, California.

Showing something of
the vegetation and the many
patrons.

Negative # 43154

#43155

A view from/near the
Southeast corner of the small
park, looking across a portion
of the lawn. The view shows
some of the larger and older
trees and a line of benches
filled with patrons who app-
ear to be enjoying this open
space in a large city.



Negative #43155



#43146

View in the park showing a portion of the lawn and some of the larger and older trees in the park. The large California "Fan Palm" in the centre of the field is quite characteristic.

Negative #43156

#53157

View showing an old bronze cannon, which is to the left of the diagonal walk through the park, running from the S.E. to the N.W. The inscription on the bronze plate reads as follows, "Made at Donay, France in 1751 during the reign of Louis XV. This cannon was probably left in Spain by Neapolian's returning army in 1813 and later was sent to Cuba. It was captured at San Diego, De Cuba July 17, 1898, by American Forces and was presented to the City of Los Angeles, California by Gen. Wm. R. Shafter."



The monument in the background is of the 7th., Infantry U.S.A. in everlasting memory of the war with Spain in 1898.

Negative #53157

Sunday, February 24, 1929.

About 10:30 a. m. Mr. Leo B. Scott, of the office of Horticulture, and his family, including his father and mother, called at the hotel and we, the Morses, Ruth and I had a pleasant hour with them.

At 11:30 I left for the Vitacolor Laboratory to meet Mr. Max B. Du Pont, the inventor of Vitacolor motion pictures. Ruth remained at the hotel and after lunch the Morses went to visit the Oakleys at Monrovia.

I found Mr. Du Pont and his son at the laboratory. Mr. Du Pont was completing the color filter for the attachment for our Eyemo camera. By noon this was completed and we loaded the camera, and prepared for an actual test, not only of the camera, but also of Dorsett's ability to use it.

I made shots of the following subjects in so far as I can recall, for I foolishly did not record the shots and diaphragm used, at the time the pictures were made.

1. A rather distant view of a market display of oranges, in a panaram, F.8, bright sunlight, conditions very good.
2. Fairly nearby, and at a little different angle, Mr. Du Pont purchasing some of the oranges. Stop either F.8 or F 6.5. I cannot recall definitely which.
3. A rather distant view of fruit in shade. Stop F 3.5 or full open.
4. A nearby view of fruit in full sunlight. One of the crates contained persimmons. Stop F.8.
5. A rather distant view of vegetables in sunlight. F.8.
6. A nearby view of vegetables in sunlight. F.8.

Sunday, February 24, 1929 (Cont.)

7. A fairly nearby view of the upper part of flowering branch of a double flowering, rather deep pink flowering almond or peach, with a sky background. Stop F.8 or 11, I do not recall which.
8. View of colored fabrics in a display window, through plate glass. Stop full open.
9. Practically the same as above, but in another direction.
10. A nearby view of a cluster of fruit on a phoenix canarinese looking up to the bunch and leaves. Stop F.4.
11. A fairly nearby of a portion of a yellow flowering accessia. Stop F.8.

Third Carton of Film.

12. View of two small children picking flowers of mustard, a landscape. F.8.
13. The same as above, practically, but with stop F 6.5.
14. A landscape looking through a gateway across a drive, to mountains in the background. F.8.
15. Land and sea scape, looking through the branches of a gum, over graded land, a little back in the foreground, and along a breaking sea coast. Stop F.8.
16. A rather rear and distant view, with bright flowers in the foreground and shrubs and a building in the background. Opening F.8, I believe.
17. Looking along a walk at a small park near the ocean. Stop F.8.

The weather conditions were very good and the range of subjects and scenes quite varied. If these turn out to be good it will give me a very good idea about subjects and exposures when we get into the field.

Mr. Du Pont expected to get the three film of one-hundred feet each developed tonight and have positive to show us tomorrow evening. He also expects to have the Eyemo and all the attachments completed by tomorrow night. I, as one can well imagine, am extremely anxious to see tomorrow evening, the results of our efforts today.

Monday, February 25, 1929.

This morning, Morse and family and Ruth and I, made an auto bus trip to Pasadena and back and this afternoon went out to the Vitacolor Laboratory and saw the film Mr. Du Pont and I made yesterday, projected. The first hundred feet and a portion of the second was very good, but part of the second and all the third was either much under timed or under developed. I think mainly the latter. All the film is greyish, either fogged or it was an old emulsion. However, the following shots we considered very good indeed; numbers one to seven, and numbers ten and eleven on the opposite side of this page, but even these would have been better if they had either been further developed or given a little more time.

We really are much encouraged even with the poor showing made with about one-half the film exposed yesterday. We got the camera and attachment with two standard color disks. The attachment and disks for the 3 3/4 inch Telephoto lens will be sent to us Hotel Stewart, San Francisco. There follows a copy of the statement that I, P. H. Dorsett, signed for the receipt of the attachment, also a copy of colored motion pictures we may secure in the Orient. We told Mr. Harold Ryerson the Director of the Company, that we felt sure that the proposed agreement would have to be materially changed to meet the approval of the Department Officials at Washington, D. C. I secured twenty spools of spiral Panchromatic film for use in the making of colored motion pictures. It cost \$4.50 per spool, \$90.00. This was sealed in a tin container, the cost of which was \$1.50, making the total cost of \$91.50.

Messrs. Ryerson and Mr. Du Pont have been very kind, and done all that they could to get our camera and attachment in shape for us, and Mr. Du Pont gave us all possible assistance and instructions about the attachment and how to operate the camera and handle the film.

We leave tomorrow morning at 7:45 a. m. on the Southern Pacific Coast Line train for San Francisco, where we are due to arrive at 7:45 p. m. tomorrow night.

We are filing here, a copy of the literature the Du Pont Vitacolor Corporation have available because of the interest and value of this colored motion picture process and for future reference. It is, by all odds, the simplest and best natural color reproduction process we have thus far come in contact with, and we predict for it a great future.

VITACOLOR MOVIES

Reporting a New Color Process for the Amateur

By Earle C. Anthony

President of the National Association of Broadcasters

Reprinted from December MOVIE MAKERS

Published by the AMATEUR CINEMA LEAGUE, Inc.

105 West 40th Street, New York City

VITACOLOR MOVIES

Reporting a New Color Process for the Amateur

By Earle C. Anthony

*President of the National
Association of Broadcasters*

IT was a politely incredulous group which made up Vitacolor's first audience. Physicists, professional photographers, newspapermen, dealers' representatives—all who were invited for this private viewing sat about with an air of expectancy tinged with cynicism. They had lived in Hollywood too long to grow enthusiastic about a thing on the mere say-so of another.

The scene was the private Hollywood projection room of Max B. Du Pont, inventor of Vitacolor. To imagine a more eloquent setting one would have to go far. It was in this crude, barn-like structure that Mr. Du Pont labored for many conscientious years to perfect his process for making motion pictures in natural color. In this time his hours of despair had far outnumbered those moments of surging joy when success seemed just around the corner. And, tonight, his brain-child was to stand the test of cold-blooded criticism.

There was tardiness among the guests. Those who had arrived were growing slightly fidgety. They were not easily blamed. There are so many views more to the liking of the human mind than the blank sides of a make-shift projection room. One could almost imagine their thoughts to run in unison such as this:

"Why am I here? This is probably just another one of those 'flops' with which somebody is always trying to revolutionize the poor, downtrodden movies. Can't I think of some excuse to leave without causing offense? Oh, I suppose I'll have to stick it out." And so-on and so-on.

The newspapermen were more at their ease. They, at least had something to occupy their time in the interim of waiting. Back in the operating booth Mr. Du Pont was patiently explaining his process to the accompaniment of their excited exclamations. Bits of conversation floated out to the group in front:

"But the film is black and white! . . .

Where does the color come from? . . . What's this for? . . . How does it go? . . . You mean to say that all the



THE INVENTOR AND THE AUTHOR

Max B. Du Pont Demonstrating the Vitacolor Attachment for Amateur Cameras to Earle C. Anthony.

work is done by these gadgets on the camera and projection machine! . . . And there's absolutely no color on the film? . . . Is it a special kind of film? . . . Do you take the pictures at ordinary speed? . . ."

At last, a hushed quiet came over the long room. The lights were extinguished and the projection machine set up a whine, which settled down to a low, rhythmic purr. A few fitting titles flashed onto the screen. Then a group of bathing girls appeared in one of the most amazing motion picture revues I have ever witnessed. Every color of the spectrum was represented in the combined shades of their swimming suits. Not all glaring colors, mind you, but exactly as they would appear to the eye in reality—some "noisy," others subdued. But the fact which impressed me most was that while one of the girls had red hair and wore a green suit and another along the line had on a red suit, yet neither of these

brilliant colors persisted in the eye of the observer to draw his attention away from the other girls, any more than if he were peering at a row of "sunkist" specimens along Santa Monica's ocean front. The flesh tints were exact, ranging from a carefully nurtured "peach and cream" complexion down to a deeply tanned skin.

There followed what I feel no hesitancy in describing as the first news-reels in natural colors to be shown anywhere. One scene was the Tournament of Roses Parade at Pasadena, California; another, the Herbert Hoover Notification Ceremony at Palo Alto.

While the former was by far the most colorful, the latter was an interesting and successful experiment in showing how the usual monotony of the news-reel may be turned into an entertaining spectacle for the movie fan. The Hoover reel had a depth and perspective beyond the capability of black and white

film. The drab stands were surmounted by a sky of the purest cerulean blue. A patch of frayed, faded grass in a surrounding field of brighter green looked so natural that one was caused to wonder if he could not step across the threshold of the moving picture screen onto the very ground of the famous stadium where Stanford's heros have fought many a gruelling battle.

The Pasadena picture defies description of any sort. One might as well try to depict the wonders of Arizona's Grand Canyon with pen and ink as to attempt to reproduce this gorgeous, colorful event in black and white. In one instance, particularly, this was all too apparent. Mounted on a flower-laden float in one scene was a huge revolving world, the land spaces marked with white roses and the water areas with blue flowers. None of this beauty could be reproduced on ordinary film. There such

a globe would appear as a mere flat, white surface.

Equally impressive were scenes taken along California's famed Monterey Coast in early morning, with a high fog obscuring the sun. Through the mist, the color values were delicate and faintly discernible, like tints of the old masters. There was depth to the water, which churned about the rocks and, far off, the haze could be seen lazily lifting before the warming sun.

Until this time little had been said about the possible availability of Vitacolor for the amateur. It was generally believed that the process was intended mainly for the professional screen since all of the pictures shown had been of standard projection. So it occasioned no little surprise when a small screen was placed before the audience in line with a standard make of home projector.

But the big surprise was yet to come. Not even remotely aware that such a thing was possible, the guests found themselves looking at sixteen mm. reductions of the pictures that had previously been shown on the standard screen. The bathing girls, the Hoover ceremony, the Tournament of Roses Parade, all of the full-size subjects were reproduced on amateur film without loss of color, perspective or detail. These were followed by a series of pictures taken with amateur

cameras, each one clear and true in color values.

At the conclusion of the showing there was a silence which I can best

stration of the fact that silence is sometimes the most eloquent form of applause.

With the subject of Vitacolor now more clearly defined, new questions arose in the minds of newspapermen and others which busied Mr. Du Pont in answering for the next hour. During this aftermath, Dr. Alexander Goetz and Dr. E. H. Kurth, physicists of the California Institute of Technology and themselves experimenters with colored motion pictures, took occasion to pronounce Vitacolor a most practicable method of transferring natural color to the screen.

And now a word about the evolution of Vitacolor. It is logical to assume that Mr. Du Pont inherited his color faculties from his father, the late Leon B. Du Pont, one of the foremost scenic painters of France and an *officier d'académie*. From his mother, who invented a system of reading and learning the French alphabet in one operation and who devised a method of teaching the metric system now in use in deaf and dumb schools throughout France, it is only natural to conclude that he came by his inventive instincts. To carry the inventive theme further, his great-grandfather, Francois Jean Baptiste Du Pont de Bourgneuf, invented the first double-action water pump and organized the first military band under Napoleon I. Under his father's tutelage, Mr. Du



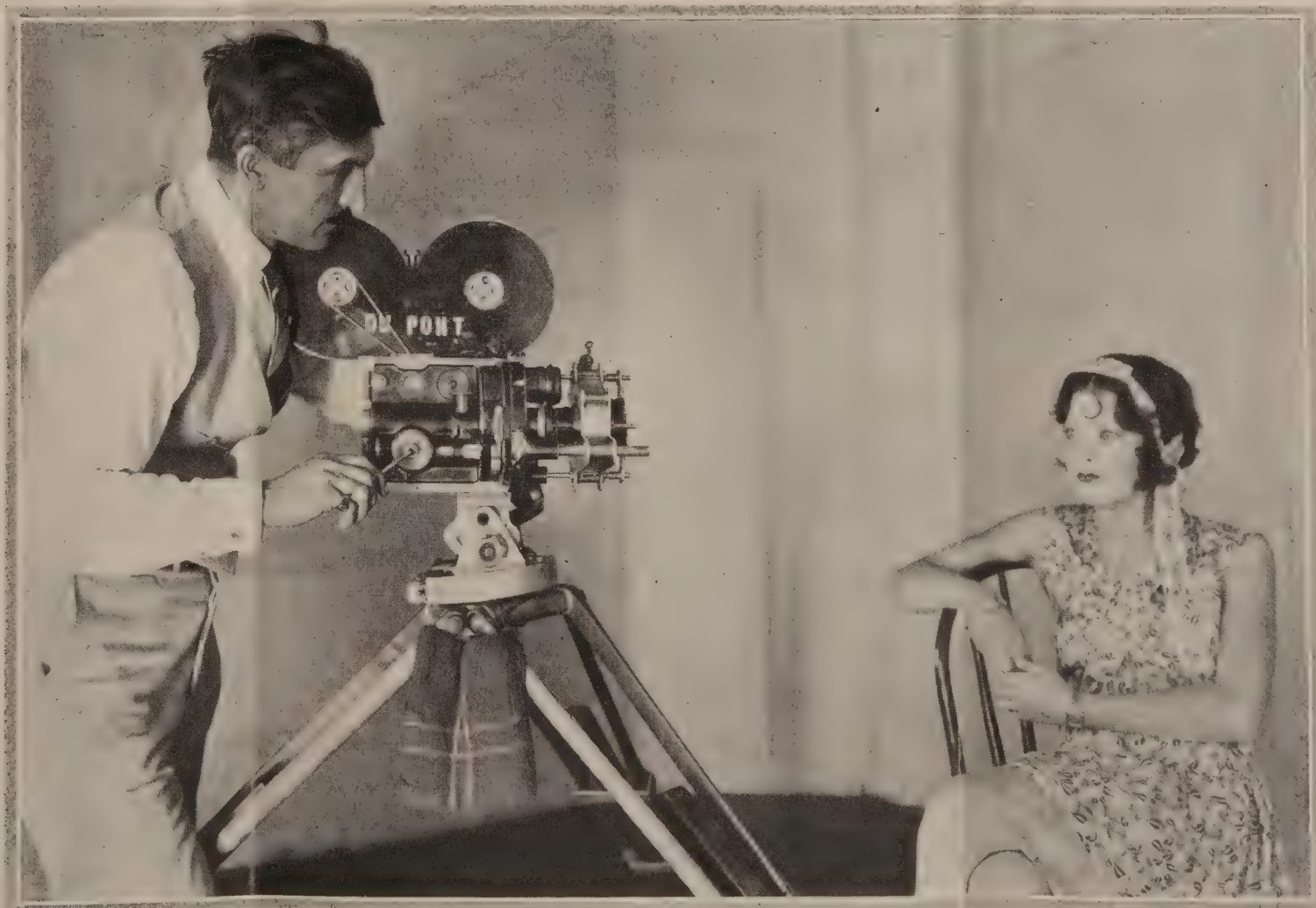
VITACOLOR FILM

Eugene Overton, President of the Du Pont Vitacolor Corporation, Examining the New 16mm. Color Film.

describe as of profound approval. Vitacolor had scored. No doubt of it. This was simply another demon-

A COLOR SCREEN TEST

Mr. Du Pont, the Inventor, Is at the Camera.



Pont learned the science of color combination and harmony. Thwarted financially in his desire to make scenic painting his life's work, he turned to photography for a livelihood. The desire to improve motion pictures with natural color came to him one day while examining some Pathe hand-colored film. The World War prevented his progress in this direction until 1917 when, chronic bronchitis bringing about his discharge from the service, he came to Los Angeles and was soon established as one of Hollywood's star cinematographers. He immediately set up a crude laboratory in his home and went about the task of building reality out of his dream of colored motion pictures.

If the keynote of Vitacolor as it stands perfected today is simplicity, innumerable trials, experiments and discouragements have made it so, for Mr. Du Pont worked ten years on his process before he was able to look the world in the face and say, "I have succeeded." He sums up the results of his lengthy endeavors in the following technical account:

"The Vitacolor method impresses upon the emulsion of panchromatic film the various colors of the scene being photographed in substantially the same manner as the artist blends his colors in painting a picture. This is accomplished by recording the color vibrations reflected from various objects through a special arrangement of color filters of a determined wavelength and transmission factor.

"For better understanding this, it is advisable to refer to a paragraph of the Young-Helmholz theory of color vision, originally suggested by Thomas Young about the year 1807 and slightly modified by Helmholtz. "According to this theory, there are three types of nerves in the retina, each tuned to respond to one of the primary color sensations—red, green and blue-violet. By decomposition of the three photo-chemical substances stored up in the retina, the nerve fibres are stimulated to respond to the frequencies of vibration corresponding to these colors. These vibrations generate impulses in the nerve ends which are conveyed to a visual center in the grey matter of the brain and the mind perceives the colors.

"So, knowing that to create color sensation is just a matter of proper vibration irritating the nerves of the eye, it is easy to understand that a certain vibration transmitted by a mechanical means and in synchronization with the receptive optical nervous system will create natural color sensation. The Vitacolor method of nat-

ural colored photography is a continuous, synchronous system from the exposing of the negative to the projection of the positive film.

"The method of distribution on a panchromatic emulsion of the inverse vibrations of various frequencies of the spectrum is successfully demonstrated by Vitacolor. Not only is the spectral value reproduced with exactness, but the greatest obstacle, heretofore, to colored cinematography—the exceptional lighting conditions or excessive time exposure required—is overcome in Vitacolor to the degree that pictures may be taken by this method on cloudy days, in foggy weather, from early morning until late afternoon and under many other adverse conditions. This has been accomplished by the novel Vitacolor method which exposes the panchromatic emulsion by a succession of vibrations which have the property to penetrate deeper into the layers of the emulsion in a shorter exposure space.

"From the beginning, I did not confine my attention to that class of photography in which color appears on the film, but rather I desired to produce a film which was in its ordinary form of lights and shadows in black and white. Thus, with Vitacolor, the picture may be projected in the ordinary manner through any standard projection machine in black and white, or in natural color. Such a system presented numerous difficulties, not the least of which was eliminating flicker.

"One of the chief obstacles has been that certain colors seem to persist in the eye of the observer with the result that these colors overlapped in subsequent scenes. My greatest triumph was in overcoming this tendency of persistency in color vision by the Vitacolor system.

"Briefly stated, Vitacolor is a filter system capable of impressing upon a film certain color reactions. By so balancing the different color densities with respect to the size density of the filters, one is enabled through Vitacolor to utilize all of the visible colors of the spectrum and cause these colors to photographically affect a negative to the end that a reversal of the process by color filters allows each variation of density in the black and white negative to again select its proper color, allowing natural colors to be projected upon the screen.

"At first glance it may appear that this process would require innumerable color filters. But this is not true. Vitacolor filters are so arranged as to produce all colors, or all colors within the visible spectrum, by only utilizing certain colors in a certain relation to

produce given color light effects. The balancing of the colors in accordance with the subject to be photographed is a very simple matter and does not require an expert, making the process available to the amateur."

Despite Mr. Du Pont's assurance at the close of his remarks, the amateur might still hold some doubt as to his ability to make good natural color pictures with Vitacolor. Let me set his fears at rest. Shorn of all technical dress, Vitacolor pictures are as easily taken as good black and white pictures and practically the same conditions prevail for both. The following summary may make my point clearer:

The amateur cinematographer merely loads his camera in the usual way and he is ready to take Vitacolor pictures as he would with regular film. A small filter attached to the camera selects its color vibrations, which are recorded on the delicate emulsion of the film.

The same is true when he projects his picture. The light vibrations recorded on the film pass selectively through another filter attached to the projector and, lo! there is his picture in color exactly as he saw it in reality.

But I think Vitacolor's chief interest lies in the following points:

Any lens regularly employed for taking ordinary black and white pictures may be used, under similar lighting conditions favorable to ordinary cinematography and at normal stops. The pictures may be projected upon any screen acceptable to black and white pictures. Innumerable copies may be made from the original film. The pictures may be taken on thirty-five mm. and reduced to sixteen mm. film. The film used is Vitacolor panchromatic and will shortly be supplied by all leading dealers.

Vitacolor is controlled by the Max B. Du Pont Vitacolor Corporation of Los Angeles, a closed corporation of which Eugene Overton is president, C. M. Kellogg, Vice-President; Harold S. Ryerson, treasurer and general manager; William R. James, secretary, and William De Mille, noted director and scenarist, and Max B. Du Pont, directors.

Prominent stockholders of the firm, which has established production headquarters, offices and test laboratories in the old Lasky Realart Studios, Los Angeles, are: Dr. Rae Smith, A. F. Kales, Alphonzo Bell, T. T. C. Gregory, A. D. Schindler, Albert Ruddock, Ralph W. Lewis, Elliot Church, Rufus P. Spalding, E. D. Lyman, Roy D. Chapin and Earle C. Anthony.

*And
now—*



A NEW MILESTONE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CINEMATOGRAPHY

VITACOLOR is enabling the amateur to make colored motion pictures with as much ease as he formerly made black and white pictures—and the cost is no greater than for other color methods handicapped by unsatisfactory limitations. The sole requirement is that your camera and projector be equipped with VITACOLOR attachments, which will in no way impair their effectiveness for use in making and projecting black and white pictures. VITACOLOR is simplicity itself. Merely load your camera with Vitacolor Panchromatic film and proceed as you ordinarily would in the taking and projecting of black and white pictures. Retain the lens you have been using for black and white pictures—no special lens is required for VITACOLOR! Neither does the process call for the use of a special screen. The pictures may be shown upon any screen acceptable to black and white pictures, though a plain white screen is preferable. VITACOLOR pictures may be taken under the same lighting conditions as prevail for good black and white pictures. They have been taken in early morning with a high fog obscuring the sun, resulting in studies which resemble the soft color tones of the old masters; they have been taken, again, at evening, revealing the flaming glory of a brilliant sunset.

NEW COLOR FILMS MAY REVOLUTIONIZE MOVIES

Vitacolor Is Born

A Member of the A. S. C. Demonstrates a Method of His Own Invention in the Field of Color Cinematography

By JOHN W. DE CHERES

ADAPTED FOR AMATEURS AND PROFESSIONALS

By JOHN W. DE CHERES

Richard Norton, president of the Vitacolor Film Corporation, is the man who has made it possible for the amateur to make colored motion pictures with as much ease as he formerly made black and white pictures—and the cost is no greater than for other color methods handicapped by unsatisfactory limitations. The sole requirement is that your camera and projector be equipped with VITACOLOR attachments, which will in no way impair their effectiveness for use in making and projecting black and white pictures. VITACOLOR is simplicity itself. Merely load your camera with Vitacolor Panchromatic film and proceed as you ordinarily would in the taking and projecting of black and white pictures. Retain the lens you have been using for black and white pictures—no special lens is required for VITACOLOR! Neither does the process call for the use of a special screen. The pictures may be shown upon any screen acceptable to black and white pictures, though a plain white screen is preferable. VITACOLOR pictures may be taken under the same lighting conditions as prevail for good black and white pictures. They have been taken in early morning with a high fog obscuring the sun, resulting in studies which resemble the soft color tones of the old masters; they have been taken, again, at evening, revealing the flaming glory of a brilliant sunset.



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Scientists See New Color Idea Screened

After the Post has discussed the laboratory work of the Vitacolor Film Corporation, it is now time to discuss the practical application of the new color process. The Vitacolor Film Corporation has been working for some time on the development of a new color process, and the results of their work are now being shown to the public. The new color process is a simple one, and it is hoped that it will be widely adopted by the amateur and professional alike. The Vitacolor Film Corporation is now in the process of developing a new color process, and the results of their work are now being shown to the public. The new color process is a simple one, and it is hoped that it will be widely adopted by the amateur and professional alike.

NEW COLOR FILMS SCREENED

Success With Filter Device

Discovery of a new color process which would produce color pictures with as much ease as black and white pictures—and the cost is no greater than for other color methods handicapped by unsatisfactory limitations. The sole requirement is that your camera and projector be equipped with VITACOLOR attachments, which will in no way impair their effectiveness for use in making and projecting black and white pictures. VITACOLOR is simplicity itself. Merely load your camera with Vitacolor Panchromatic film and proceed as you ordinarily would in the taking and projecting of black and white pictures. Retain the lens you have been using for black and white pictures—no special lens is required for VITACOLOR! Neither does the process call for the use of a special screen. The pictures may be shown upon any screen acceptable to black and white pictures, though a plain white screen is preferable. VITACOLOR pictures may be taken under the same lighting conditions as prevail for good black and white pictures. They have been taken in early morning with a high fog obscuring the sun, resulting in studies which resemble the soft color tones of the old masters; they have been taken, again, at evening, revealing the flaming glory of a brilliant sunset.

NEW DEVICE TO COLOR PICTURES

Office and Laboratories Located at Edison City

Office and Laboratories Located at Edison City

HOLLYWOOD MAN INVENTS PROCESS FOR COLOR FILM

Vitacolor News Reels To Be Distributed in Thirty Days

Hollywood will be the first to use the new color process, and it is hoped that it will be widely adopted by the amateur and professional alike. The Vitacolor Film Corporation is now in the process of developing a new color process, and the results of their work are now being shown to the public. The new color process is a simple one, and it is hoped that it will be widely adopted by the amateur and professional alike.

SCIENTISTS WHO SEE DEMONSTRATION OF INVENTOR'S PROCESS

Office and Laboratories Located at Edison City

Office and Laboratories Located at Edison City

COLOR FILM PRODUCERS ORGANIZED

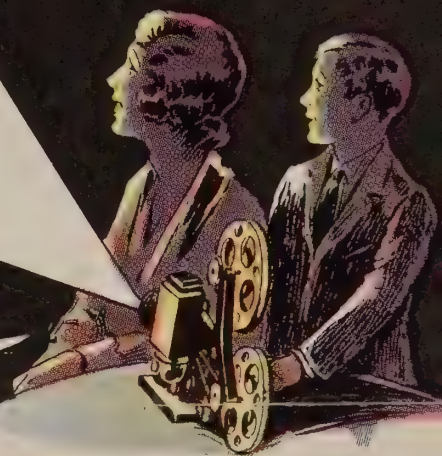
Office and Laboratories Located at Edison City

Office and Laboratories Located at Edison City

of color. Even though the photographic subject be lacking in color, your pictures will possess perspective and stereoscopic effect impossible by any other method of photography. Years of patient laboratory and research work stand behind this amazing new development in the field of cinematography, which is perfectly adaptable to amateur, professional, scientific, library, telephoto or microscopic work. EVERY USER OF VITACOLOR EQUIPMENT AND VITACOLOR PANCROMATIC FILM IS FURNISHED A TECHNICAL CRITICISM OF EVERY ROLL TAKEN. THIS SPECIAL SERVICE IS FURNISHED BY THE VITACOLOR CORPORATION WITHOUT EXTRA COST AND CONSTITUTES A PERSONAL SERVICE OF INCALCULABLE VALUE TO THE AMATEUR.

VITACOLOR film, itself, is not colored and may be shown in black and white if the VITACOLOR attachment is removed from projector, even though the pictures were taken with a VITACOLOR equipped camera. It is not a reversible process film.

A Miracle in the Age of Miracles



COLOR! Amateur motion pictures in living, natural colors! A dream of the ages is realized in VITACOLOR. What would have sounded unbelievable a decade ago is fact today. Just as the amateur movie camera brought a wave of dissatisfaction for still pictures, so VITACOLOR is stripping the black-and-white picture ranks of its staunchest devotees. You who have longed for a way to preserve the exquisite coloring of a brilliant sunset, the regal splendor of a flower-laden hillside in spring, or of any other photographic subject in which color is the dominating theme, may easily understand this. VITACOLOR is bringing unrealized enjoyment to the home movie screen. It has opened amazing new possibilities. Think what it means to the novice to be able to make natural-color pictures which are superior to the best which the professional field has been able to produce by highly expensive methods thus far. Black and white pictures appear inanimate, lifeless, dull beside VITACOLOR. By this process, characters come to life and recorded scenes are imbued with a pronounced stereoscopic quality combined with a true perspective. The colors are natural, faithfully reproducing Nature's vivid hues and pastel shades.

16 mm. CAMERA
equipped with

Vitacolor
DU PONT

MAX B.

Du Pont Vitacolor Corporation
207-9 N. Occidental Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Full information regarding Vitacolor
equipment and Vitacolor Pan-
chromatic Film may be
obtained from your
dealer

VITACOLOR EQUIPMENT SOLD BY



Page 249

C O P Y

February 25, 1929

RECEIVED OF THE MAX B. DU PONT VITACOLOR CORPORATION,
207 North Occidental Boulevard, Los Angeles, California

- 1 Vitacolor attachment for Eyma camera
- 4 Extra filters for same.

It is understood that all commercial rights to film exposed or taken with the Vitacolor equipment are reserved by the Max B. Du Pont Vitacolor Corporation, and that its use and disposition are to be governed by a mutual agreement between the Max B. Vitacolor Du Pont Vitacolor Corporation and representatives of the Department of Agriculture of the United States Government.

It is further understood and agreed that in the event such an agreement is not satisfactory, the equipment ~~and any film taken with it~~ will be immediately forwarded to the Max B. Du Pont Vitacolor Corporation.

Signed _____

Agricultural Explorer.

Los Angeles, California,
February 25, 1937

As the United States Department of Agriculture is not in this business in a commercial way Mr. W. J. Morse and me did not see any serious complications that would be likely to develop from the safe guard thrown about the commercial rights to film exposed or taken with Vitascolor equipment. However we objected to that portion of the second clause, "and any film taken with it" and Mr. Ryerson marked this out before I, P. H. Dorsett, signed the paper for the receipt of the attachment and filters.

Further that this. Neither Mr. Morse or me were authorized to sign such a paper and we are in doubt if our signing this paper is binding on either the Secretary or the Department of Agriculture.

Morse and I

Dorsett and Morse.

ABOARD THE S. S. PRESIDENT GRANT
En-route to Yokohama, Japan.

March 6, 1929.

Dr. H. L. Shantz,
President of the
University of Arizona,
Tucson, Arizona.

Dear Dr. Shantz:

I am taking this opportunity to reply to your very much appreciated letter of Feb. 25th., which I found in my cabin after boarding the steamer in San Francisco, Calif. just prior to sailing for the Orient on March first.

Horse and I appreciate the importance of the mission we are on and also appreciate our opportunity to do a good piece of work and I can assure you that we are going to do our very best to accomplish something really worth while. We have with us an "Ezyo" hand motion picture camera fitted with an attachment for making colored motion pictures and hope to bring or send back something worth while in this connection.

We would have liked very much to have visited you at Tucson but were not in a position to do so. Hope to have the pleasure of seeing you when we return. We expect to visit Japan, Chose, Northeastern China, Taiwan and the Dutch East Indies.

Sincerely yours,

Dorsett and Horse,
Agricultural Explorer's.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
Office of the President.
Tucson

February 25, 1929

Mr. P. H. Dorsett
Steamship President Grant
Dollar Line
San Francisco, California

Dear Dorsett:

Just had a note from Ryerson saying you and Mr. Morse are off on a trip and also that you are going specially supplied with a photographic equipment. I am am delighted to know of the extension rather than retraction of this plant introduction work.

Sorry that you could not stop off here at Tucson for we could have liked to see you and also assure you of the interest we have in that sort of work. I haven't ve y clearly in mind just where you are going but wish you every success.

Sincerely yours,

HLS/W

Signed (H.L. Shantz) President

Tuesday, February 26, 1929.

Left Los Angeles at 7:45 a. m., and had a very pleasant and interesting ride up. We arrived at Third and Townsend Station at 7:45 p. m. on time.

After registering, Mr. Morse and I inquired for mail. There was nothing official for either one of us, but I got a personal letter from Sister, which was written the 20th, two days after our leaving Washington. She reported ten inches of snow in Washington, and that she and George were well, but that word had come from Agnes that Bev was not feeling very well, and that (young) Beverly was feeling fine.

A Union Transfer man who got aboard at San Jose, told us that our checked trunks were here. He took our checks and gave us a receipt and said that he would have storage charges released and the trunks transferred to the Ferry building tomorrow where we can get into the one we want in case it happens to be among this lot. Otherwise, we will have to look up the ones sent by express, and arrange to get into them so as to pack the developing system and 2,000 feet of Panchromatic standard motion picture film, in trunk # 18. Morse and I may get this done tomorrow.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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Wednesday, February 27, 1929.

After breakfast this morning, Mr. Morse and I went to call on Mr. Chas. Schmits, 510 Battery Street, who for quite a long time, handled our office shipments entering and departing from this port. He met us pleasantly and wished us all kind of good luck. We then went to the Dollar Steamship Line ticket office, 311 California Street, where we had our tickets checked up and the clerk made out a few papers. We received considerable mail here. Next we went to Mr. F. C. Brosius' office, Room 10, Ferry Building. Mr. Brosius, we learned from the clerk, is home sick, but will likely be in his office before we get away. We found more mail here and several packages. A bundle of trees and one of cuttings from Ramsey's Austin Nursery, Austin, Texas. We also found here the Stineman developing system, which was sent up from Los Angeles by the Eastman Kodak Company of Washington. We also found a box containing wild American per~~simmon~~ seed, Diospyros Kaki, from the Munson Nurseries, Duneson, Texas.

Mr Morse and I then called at the office of the American Express Company and located our eight trunks and one bundle which we sent from Washington, D. C., by express February 18, 1929. We arranged with the gentleman here to return later in the evening to open one of the trunks and pack in the Stineman developing system.

After lunch we went to Spindler & Gauppe, 86 Third Street, where we purchased the following: 12 spools of negative for Leica camera 283 1/3 ϕ amounting to \$10.00.

Thursday, February 27, 1929 (Cont.)

I bought a Range finder, # 1. K, for cinematography photographic work, the list price was \$17.50 with 10% off \$1.75 net \$15.75. We feel sure this will prove very valuable for our motion picture work. We also bought a "Reelo" tank for developing and washing "Leica" film and sample section of Vitacolor film. We then returned to the hotel and a little later I (Dorsett) went to Mr. Brosius' office and got the package of Stineman system and took it to the Express office and packed it in trunk #18. While at the Ferry Building, I stopped at the Union Transfer Company's office in the south end of the Ferry Building and located the trunks checked here on our railway tickets.

We are promised both lots of trunks at the Dollar Steamship Line's Pier #44 between two and three o'clock Friday afternoon. We hope to get over to Berkley sometime tomorrow to see Dr. Merrill and Dr. Babcock, also Mr. Hodgness, the Horticulturist, also Mr. B. H. Crocheron, Director of Extension work.

Thursday, February 28, 1929.

We went to the University of California at Berkley, California this morning and had about an hour with Dean Merrill. He is desirous of getting herbarium material from any of the regions we visit, but said that herbarium material from Formosa is highly important. He would like local plant names, where practical to get them, also their English equivalent. He will also appreciate the kindness if in case we find anyone in the regions we visit, who is interested in Chinese plants and is interested in making herbarium specimens, if we will put them in touch with him. He will take pleasure in identifying their material and will send them the identifications.

We had lunch with Dr. Merrill at the Faculty Club. We called on Prof. Babcock, but learned that he was in San Francisco, and would not return until late in the afternoon. We called to see Mr. B. H. Crocheron, Director of State Extension work, but we were advised that he was in (Cont. on next page).

THE HISTORY OF THE

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sacramento. On the second call at the office of Prof. Hadgkess, we found him in and spent some time in talking the persimmon situation over with him. He would like seed and other plant propagating material of any persimmon which may be promising for stock, and is especially interested in Diospyros chinensi, the white barked one which Meyer secured but did not succeed. He would also like data and plant propagating material of any drying varieties. He says that they have not been successful in producing a dried product comparable to the foreign product. He is also interested in getting literature in English, Chinese, Japanese or other languages relative to persimmons.

Try and find out if Fuyu and Hatchi are the same persimmon under these two different names, and also if there are different types or varieties of Fuyu. He feels quite sure there are several types.

Prof. Hodson is also interested in Eriobotrya japonica loquats, and would like to have us look out for the best varieties of large, early ripening, disease resistant sorts. Be on the lookout for thin-shell walnuts of good size with light or white seedkernel covering that will succeed in interior hot valleys.

Upon returning to the hotel, about 5 p. m. I found a note from Mr. J. E. Morrow of Chico, saying that he would return about 5:30 p. m. He got in about 6 o'clock and we had dinner together. He will meet us at the steamer tomorrow afternoon. The following copies of letters from Mr. Harold Ryerson, of the Du Pont Vitacolor Corporation, of Los Angeles are self explanatory.

Los Angeles, California
February 26, 1929.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Stewart Hotel,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I am sending you, under separate cover, the eye for 6 inch Telephoto. There was, however, no color filter here that we have any record of, and I am quite sure there was only the one you mention.

Regards,

(Signed) H. R.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Stewart Hotel,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

In answer to your just received, I will state that Max recommends twenty-five to thirty minutes at 65° F for development of Du Pont Vitacolor film.

In the matter of getting film: Mr. Smith of the Du Pont Film Company here just this moment stepped into my office, and he states they do not recommend trying to get film stock in the Orient at all, and that it will be best to handle it from here, owing to the importance of having fresh emulsion, etc.

As to a code: I would suggest using the Bentley, and I will make up and send you an auxiliary code based on the Bentley, using blanks in the back of the book. When you receive it, I would appreciate your sending in additional phrases or code signs that occur to you. I will do this within the next few days so that we can expedite our relations.

With best of luck, believe me, as ever

Cordially,

(Signed) Harold Ryerson.

February 28, 1929 (Cont.)

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My reply is also self explanatory.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

This is to acknowledge with many thanks your two letters of the 26th, and also to advise you of the receipt of the package containing the 2 Vitacolor disks and extra "Written Standard Gelatine Filter," series numbers 12, 16, 22, 38, 38 A. D. K. 51, 56, 60, and 90 also disk charts, "For taking subjects with very strong reds or yellows," and "For taking average color subjects." For all of which I am much obliged.

Thanks, also for the information about the time of development and the suggestion about getting film over there.

I will await your further advise regarding the "Bentley Code" and your suggested auxiliary code based on this.

The Eye and front glass of the finder for the 6" Telephoto lens has not as yet arrived, but likely will get here tomorrow. And I hope before we leave the hotel for the steamer.

I was not sure about the filter for the 6" Telephoto. Thanks for the information and also for your kindness and good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) P. H. Dorsett.

P. S. Would you be kind enough to get Mr. Du Pont to pick out what is good of the negative and positive we made last Sunday, and send it in to Knowles to be held until they get a projector attachment or a projector for color motion picture film projection. If this does not put you in an embarrassing position, and does not conflict with the policy of your corporation, I will appreciate having the film, when I return to Washington.

Good luck and good wishes for you and all of those associated with you.

P. H. Dorsett.

We found cards from Mr. G. P. Rixford in our box when we returned and when we finished dinner I went to call on the old gentleman. I believe that he is passed 92 and has just renewed a two-year extension of his government service dating from January 1929. He expects to see us off tomorrow.

C O P Y

WESTERN UNION

DB618 45 4 EXTRA=U WASHINGTON, D.C. 1929 Feb. 28 PM 9 14

W.J.Morse and P.H.Dorsett=

SS President Grant Dollar Line San Francisco Calif=
 On the eve of your departure on a two year exploration in
 the orient Your friends in Forage Crops extend best wishes
 for pleasant and profitable journey and a safe and happy
 return. Bon voyage and good luck to you all=

Signed Pieters.

DB15 49 NL= Washington, D.C. 28

P. H. Dorsett=

SS President Grant Dollar Steamship Co. San Francisco
 California.

The gang here at the Office joins Emma and me in
 wishing you and Morse and your families heartiest good wishes
 for the voyage and success in the quest you will carry out
 during the next two or three years, Stop, We are thinking
 of you always. Bon Voyage=

Signed (Knowles).

261

G*O*P Y

WESTERN UNION

DB644 19 NM= WASHINGTON, DC 28 1929 Feb. 28 PM 9 39

P.H.Dorsett=

SS President Grant Dollar Line San Francisco
Calif=

Trust you have had pleasant trip enroute and
best wishes to all for a very pleasant journey over seas=

Signed (Helan and Joe)

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Name)

(Office)

From Feb. 6, to Feb. 23, 1929.

Date.	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed. (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited; and of departure from and return to headquarters. (Repeat in account)
Sunday, Feb. 6th	Washington,	C. Secured special Passport #3874	
Monday, Feb. 12	Washington, D. C.	C. secured Rail & Steamer tickets from Washington to San Francisco & Yokohama, Japan.	
Monday, Feb. 18			Left Washington, D. C., 6:30 p. m.
Tuesday, Feb. 19	En route	Ar. St. Louis Mo, 4:30 En route to Los Angeles.	Left St. Louis 6:45 p.m. 6:45 Ar. St. Louis 4:30 p.m.
Wednesday, Feb. 20	En route Los Angeles, Cal.		
Thursday, Feb. 21	En route to Los Angeles, Cal.		
Friday, Feb. 22	En route	Got in to Los Angeles about noon almost 2 hrs. late. Got in touch Mr. Harold Ryerson & R. A. Oakley	Ar. Los Angeles 12 noon.
Saturday, Feb. 23	Los Angeles, California.	In conference with Du Pont Vitacolor Corp. officials with regard to attachments to colored motion picture camera. Saw exhibit of colored motion pictures. Dr. Oakley was there.	

Address for succeeding week

Remarks: The exhibition of Vitacolor motion pictures were the best color reproductions we have seen and we are more interested and enthusiastic over the possibilities of our getting some good things in color motion pictures than ever.

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

257

P. H. Dorsett.

Foreign Plant Introduction.

(Name) From Feb 24 to March 1, 1929 (Office) 192

Date.	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed. (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited; and of departure from and return to headquarters. (Repeat in account)
Sunday, 24	Los Angeles, California	Spent the day with Mr. Du Pont learning about the colored motion picture attachment and the making of the pictures, Tried making some.	
Monday, 25	Los Angeles, California	went to the Du Pont Vitacolor Laboratory to get our Eyemo Camera and attachment and also to get the special Du Pont Panchromatic films for use in the orient. I saw projected the film we exposed yesterday about 1/2 of it was very good indeed and I am much pleased.	
Tuesday, 26	Los Angeles and en route to San Francisco	En route to Frisco.	Left Los Angeles 7.45 am Ar. Frisco 7.45 pm
Wednesday, 27	San Francisco Cal.	Called to see Mr. Fred C. Brosius, Supervising Quarantine Officer at the Ferry Building but found he was home sick. Called at the Steamship Co's. office and looked up our baggage with the Exp. co. and Union Transfer.	
Thursday, 28	San Francisco	went over to the University at Berkeley and spent most of the day conferring with University official concerning plant introduction and our exploration work in the orient.	
Friday,	San Francisco and en route to Yokohama Japan.	Went out to see Mr. Brosius then to the Steamship office and about 2.00 pm went to pier 44 and saw about getting our baggage aboard.	Sailed at 4.00 pm
Saturday, 2	En route	Made out our accounts and got them in shape to mail back from Honolulu	

Address for succeeding week

It took yesterday and part of today for us to get our sea legs, but I now think we are ok.

Remarks:

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the publication of the article on the "Treatment of the Venereal Disease" by Dr. J. H. Smith, M.D., of New York City, in the issue of the 15th inst. The article in question is a reprint of an article published in the "New York Medical Journal" for the month of June, 1917, and is not a new contribution to the literature of the subject. The "New York Medical Journal" is a well-known and respected publication, and its articles are of high value to the medical profession. It is regrettable that the article in question should have been published in a journal of this kind, but it is not the responsibility of this Association to prevent the publication of such articles. I am, Sir, very respectfully, Yours, J. H. Smith, M.D.	Very truly, J. H. Smith, M.D.
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the publication of the article on the "Treatment of the Venereal Disease" by Dr. J. H. Smith, M.D., of New York City, in the issue of the 15th inst. The article in question is a reprint of an article published in the "New York Medical Journal" for the month of June, 1917, and is not a new contribution to the literature of the subject. The "New York Medical Journal" is a well-known and respected publication, and its articles are of high value to the medical profession. It is regrettable that the article in question should have been published in a journal of this kind, but it is not the responsibility of this Association to prevent the publication of such articles. I am, Sir, very respectfully, Yours, J. H. Smith, M.D.	Very truly, J. H. Smith, M.D.
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STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY
ACCOUNTS RENDERED UNDER
AN ADVANCE OF FUNDS

March 1, 1929.
(Date)

Account of P. H. Dorsett under an advance of funds made
under travel authority No. 944-p, dated February 12, 1929, and under bond
dated

Amount of advance \$4,000.00

Expended and not previously reimbursed:

Date Submitted	Period Covered	Amount
3/1/29	2/18-3/1	\$ 686.37

TOTAL, \$686.37

Balance due United States kept in (American Express Co.) \$3,313.63

I CERTIFY that the foregoing is a correct statement of my account, that I will continue in a travel
status until and that I will have further need for this advance.

Signature

Agricultural Explorer.
(Official title)

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem

Voucher No. _____
No. _____

MEMORANDUM

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry
(Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

Appropriation: _____

THE UNITED STATES, Dr., To _____ (Payee)

Address: 600 U. S. Department Building, Tokyo, Japan.

Official Headquarters: Washington, D. C. Domicile: _____ Residence: _____

(For use of the Postal Service only)

For REIMBURSEMENT of travel and other expenses incurred in the discharge of official duty

from Feb 6, 1929, to March 1 (Inc), 1929,

as per itemized statement within, under authority _____

AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
Dollars	Cents	
686	37	

(Additional statements by Department, Bureau, or Establishment, if deemed necessary)

(ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION)

(Payee will NOT use this space)

Differences _____

Account verified; correct for \$ 686 37

(Signature or Initials) _____

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the above account and schedule annexed are just and true in all respects; that the distances for which charge is made have been actually and necessarily traveled on the dates therein specified; that the amounts as charged, other than for per diem in lieu of subsistence, have been actually paid by me for travel and other expenses incurred on official business only; that no part of the account has been paid by the United States, but the full amount is justly due; that all expenditures included in said account other than my own personal travel expenses were made under prior authority therefor or under urgent or unforeseen public necessity; that it was not, for reasons stated herein, feasible to have payment made for such expenditures by a disbursing officer of the United States, and that expenses for which no vouchers were obtained were made under such circumstances as to render the taking of vouchers impracticable.

MEMORANDUM—
DO NOT SIGN

Payee: _____ Title: Agricultural Extension

(To be used at discretion of Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

Recommended for approval:

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me at _____
this _____ day of _____, 192

Signature _____

(Immediate Supervising Official)

Title _____

I certify that the services have been performed and the expenses incurred as stated in the above account, except as noted; that they were necessary and proper; that the annexed statement has been examined, and that the amounts claimed are just and reasonable, except as noted.

Approved for \$ _____

MEMORANDUM—DO NOT SIGN

Title _____

Paid by: { Check No. _____, dated _____, 19____, for \$ _____ { on Treasurer of the United States
in favor of payee named above
Cash, \$ _____, on _____, 19____ Signature of payee _____

DATE 19	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
Feb. 6	State Department for Special Passport/	3474		1 00	
12	Ry. ticket Washington to San Francisco			105 88	
	Pullman, lower Wash. to Los Angeles, C	1		31 50	
	Steamship ticket from San Francisco to				
	Yokohama, Japan, S.S. President Grant	2		300 00	
	American Mail Line.				
18	Left Washington, D.C. 6.30 pm.				
	Parcel check 4 pieces official baggage			40	
	Station porter assisting with off. "			25	
19	Ar. St Louis, Mo. 4.30 pm.				
	Pullman porter, Wash. to St. Louis.			25	
	Sta. porter assisting with offl. bag. /			25	
	Parcel checks for 4 pos. official bags.			40	
	Sta. porter assisting with official " /			25	
	where porters changed				
20	Pullman porter St. Louis to Fort Worth T/			25	
22	Ar. Los Angeles about 12 nearly 2 hrs. L.				
	Pullman porter.			25	
	Station porter hand. official baggage			25	
23	Parlor car seat to San Francisco	3		1 00	
	Cab from hotel to Du Pont Vitacolor				
	Lab. for conference and exhibition.	4		1 35	
24	Cab to Vitacolor Lab to confer with				
	& receive inst. in colored motion				
	picture taking by Mr. Du Pont	5		1 15	
25	Du Pont Vitacolor Corporation.	6		86 50	
26	Lv. Los Angeles 7.45 am Ar. San Fran-				
	cisco, California 7.45 pm				
	Pullman porter			25	

[illegible]

Form 4b. USE ONE SIDE ONLY.

Approved by the Comptroller of
the Treasury May 28, 1914.

No. _____

Subvoucher for Supplies, Livery and Miscellaneous Services,
and Expenses.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
To Du Pont Vitacolor Corp.

Address: 207 N. Occidental
Los Angeles,
Feb: 25th 1919

10-1001-01

For 20 rolls Special		
Panchromatic film	85	00
1 special film		
container	1	50

Copy

TOTAL, - - - - - \$ 86 50

TO BE COMPLETELY FILLED IN BEFORE SIGNATURE BY PAYEE, AND THERE
MUST NOT BE ANY ERASURE OR OTHER ALTERATION WHATEVER.

RECEIVED IN CASH this 25 - day of

February 1919 from
J. H. Danforth (R.H.)
Eighty six & 50/100 Dollars, in full

of the above account, which I CERTIFY TO BE CORRECT.

Do not sign in duplicate.

(Signature)

(Title)

Witness to signature by mark.

(Name.)

207 N. Occidental

(Address.)

Los Angeles - Cal.

NOTATIONS
(Payee must not use
this column)

AMOUNT

VIA R. R.

TO

FROM

NO. OF TRANS-
PORTATION
REQUEST

DATE OF
TRAVEL

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem

Voucher No. _____
No. _____

MEMORANDUM

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry.
(Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

Appropriation: _____

PAID BY

(For use of Paying Office)

Official Headquarters Washington, D. C. Domicile _____ Residence _____
(For use of the Postal Service only)

For REIMBURSEMENT of travel and other expenses incurred in the discharge of official duty

from _____, 19____, to _____, 19____,

as per itemized statement within, under authority _____

AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
Dollars	Cents	

534 75

(Additional statements by Department, Bureau, or Establishment, if deemed necessary)

(ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION)

(Payee will NOT use this space)

Differences _____

Account verified; correct for \$ 534 75

(Signature or Initials) _____

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the above account and schedule annexed are just and true in all respects; that the distances for which charge is made have been actually and necessarily traveled on the dates therein specified; that the amounts as charged, other than for per diem in lieu of subsistence, have been actually paid by me for travel and other expenses incurred on official business only; that no part of the account has been paid by the United States, but the full amount is justly due; that all expenditures included in said account other than my own personal travel expenses were made under prior authority therefor or under urgent or unforeseen public necessity; that it was not, for reasons stated herein, feasible to have payment made for such expenditures by a disbursing officer of the United States, and that expenses for which no vouchers were obtained were made under such circumstances as to render the taking of vouchers impracticable.

MEMORANDUM—
DO NOT SIGN

Payee _____

Title Agricultural Explorer.

(To be used at discretion of Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

Recommended for approval:

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me at

this _____ day of _____, 192

Signature _____

(Immediate Supervising Official)

Title _____

I certify that the services have been performed and the expenses incurred as stated in the above account, except as noted; that they were necessary and proper; that the annexed statement has been examined, and that the amounts claimed are just and reasonable, except as noted.

Approved for \$ _____

MEMORANDUM—DO NOT SIGN

Title _____

Paid by { Check No. _____, dated _____, 19____, for \$ _____ { on Treasurer of the United States
in favor of payee named above
Cash, \$ _____, on _____, 19____ Signature of payee _____

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

DATE 1929.	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
Feb. 6	Special passport fee. #3870S			1 00	
12	R.R. Fare Wash. D. C. to San Francisco. California(B. & O. & Mo. Pac. Sou. Pac)			105 88	
	Pullman fare, lower berth, Wash. D. C. to Los Angeles, Calif. B&O, MO Pac, Sou Pac)			31 50	
	Steamship ticket, Dollar Line, Frisco to Yokohama, Japan			300 00	
18	Left Washington D. C. 6:30 p. m.				
19	Checking offic. baggage, St. Louis, Mo.			30	
	Station porter, St. Louis, Mo			15	
	Pullman porter " " "			25	
22	Pullman porter Ft. Worth, Texas			25	
	Pullman porter Los Angeles, Calif.			25	
22	Arrived Los Angeles Calif. 12:00 noon				
	Station porter Los Angeles, Calif.			15	
22	Phone call from Los Angeles to R. A. Oakley, Monrovia, Calif.			30	
23	Taxi, hotel to Vitacolor Lab. Los A. no street car available to lab.	1		1 250	
23	Phone call from L. A. to R. A. Oakley			30	
24	Interurban, L. A. to Monrovia, Calif. and return. (Pac. Elect. Ry.			60	
25	Taxi fare, hotel to Vitacolor Lab.	2		1 25	
26	Chair car seat, L. A. to San Francisco			1 00	
26	Left Los Angeles, Calif. 7:45 a. m. Station porter Los Angeles, Calif.			15	
	Arrived San Francisco, Calif, 7:45 p. m.				

Description		Amount	Total
26	Station porter, San Francisco, Calif.	15	
	Taxi to hotel from depot, San Francisco, Calif. (too much official luggage by st. car.	65	
27	12 Spools film Leitz special neg.		
	34 mm. wide @ 2.50 per box of 3 spools	10 00	
27	St. car fare hotel to ferry, Frisco, Cal.		
	re official baggage	05	
27	St. car fare ferry to hotel, Frisco, Cal.	05	
28	St. car fare hotel to ferry Frisco.	05	
28	Ferry & st. car fare Frisco to Berkley,	41	
28	St. car fare & ferry fare Berkley to Frisco, California.	41	
28	St. car fare to hotel Frisco, Calif.	05	
rch 1	Taxi fare hotel to Dollar Line pier. to go by st. car. San Frisco, Cal. Too much offie. bag/	85	
1	To 11 days at \$7. per diam, 6:30 p. m. Feb. 18 to 4:00p. m. Mar. 1. date of sailing for Yokohama, Japan.	77 00	
1	Dock porter steamship pier, 5 off. parcels	50	
1	Left San Francisco, Calif. on steamer 4:00 p. m.		
TOTALS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)		77 00	77 00
TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet)		534	75

Friday March 1, 1929.

8:15 pm. Aboard the U. S. President Grant, on route to Honolulu and Honolulu, Japan.

Well talk about strenuous days, this sure this sure has been one of them. We had breakfast about 8.30. After breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. Morse did some shopping. Mr. Curry from the Supervising Quarantine Office called and we went out to see Mr. Fred C. Brosius at his home. He has been sick for several days and unable to be at his office. We found him feeling much better. He was up and about the house and is expecting to be at the office tomorrow or the next day.

Mr. Brosius, whom I met today for the first time, impressed me as being a mighty fine fellow and one you can depend upon to help a fellow out when he needs helping. He requested us to write in case he can be of service to us, ~~if~~ even if ~~we~~ for a bottle of ink.

After returning to the hotel a Mr. Fromanone of the representatives of the Caterpillar Tractor Co. called to see us. He said that the Co. was interested in Asian agricultural development and the extension and use of tractors and farm implements and that they had representatives in Japan, and machinery which he would like to have us get in touch with as he thought that our meeting might result in mutual advantage. He will write to us in Japan and send catalogues and letters of introduction.

Just before lunch we went to the Dollar Line office to see if there was any mail and advised that it had been sent down to the boat. After lunch Mr. Eric Walther of Golden Gate Park called and spent some little time talking plants and plant introduction. He appears to be quite a bright and interesting fellow. He presented me with a copy of the Proceedings of the Academy of Science, Fourth Series Vol. XVII, No. 3, pp. 67-87 June 27, 1928, containing his paper "A key to the species of *Eucalyptus* grown in California" also a newspaper clipping, containing his article "Plants indigenous to other countries thrive in California". He will try and find time later to look these over.

About 1:00 p.m. Fred L. Fennell and two of his sisters, Annie and Jennie arrived from Napa to see us off. At 2 p.m. I left for the ferry building to get the bundle of plant from Mr. Brosius's office to take aboard and get in the refrigerator for the trip across the water. From the office I went with two of Mr. Brosius's assistants to the Dollar Line Pier #4. After seeing the first officer and getting the plant material safely located in my cabin,

later to be put onto the vegetable and fruit room of the steamer. I then went to look after getting our numerous trunks and hand baggage aboard. When this was accomplished it was within about a half an hour of the time the U.S. President Grant was scheduled to sail.

At about quarter to 4 the first blast of the whistle warned us that it was almost time to take leave of our friends. With many "Goodby's" and "Bon Voyages" we said farewell to Mr. G. P. Siskfor, Mr. J. W. Worrow, Miss. Josie and Annie Hussman and Fred L. Hussman, friends who had assembled to see us leave for the Orient.

We sent last minute telegrams to Mr. Knowles A. Myerson, J. L. Maloney, Mrs. Geo. E. Hussman, Mrs. Margaret Sherline and Mrs. David Bisset. Shortly after handing these to the Telegraph Agent, the boat's whistle sounded, the lines were loosed and we pushed off and backed out into the Bay, and headed for the Golden Gate. Ruth and I remained on deck and made a few pictures as we steamed out of the Bay and through the Golden Gate to the deep blue ocean en route to Yokohama, Japan.

Each of the pictures as turned out at all good and worth keeping follow.



Negative #41358.

A view to Starboard is San Francisco Bay from the deck of the U. S. President Grant as we steamed toward the Golden Gate.



Negative #43159.

The gate post. as it were of Golden Gate to starboard as we passed through and on out to sea en route to the Orient.

After getting through Golden Gate and a little ways out to sea a siren sounded and the pilot disembarked. He took with him 5 storeroys. We then went below and opened and read personal and official telegrams and letters and opened the packages of candy, flowers, etc., which came to the boat from friends.

We had not gotten very far out to sea when Mrs. W. J. Morse and Mrs. Ruth B. Dorsett began to feel a little light headed and uneasy. Mrs. Morse was at the dinner table for a few minutes then retired to her cabin. Ruth did not even appear. Mr. Morse's little girl got along very nicely and he and I enjoyed a very good dinner.

My cabin mate is Mr. L. W. Yudeo, R. E. architect, Shanghai, Yokohama Specie Bank Building. He, from a casual meeting appears to be a very pleasant and agreeable gentleman. Ruth's (Mrs. J. B. Dorsett's) room mate is Mrs. Prudence C. Worley of Hong Kong, she is teaching school in the vicinity of Foo Chow. She has been in China for about 25 years.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young country, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development.

The second is the fact that the United States is a country of many races and many languages, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for unity and harmony.

The third is the fact that the United States is a country of many interests and many opinions, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for compromise and agreement.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a country of many problems and many difficulties, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for progress and improvement.

The fifth is the fact that the United States is a country of many hopes and many dreams, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for the realization of these hopes and dreams.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a country of many challenges and many dangers, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for the preservation of its freedom and its independence.

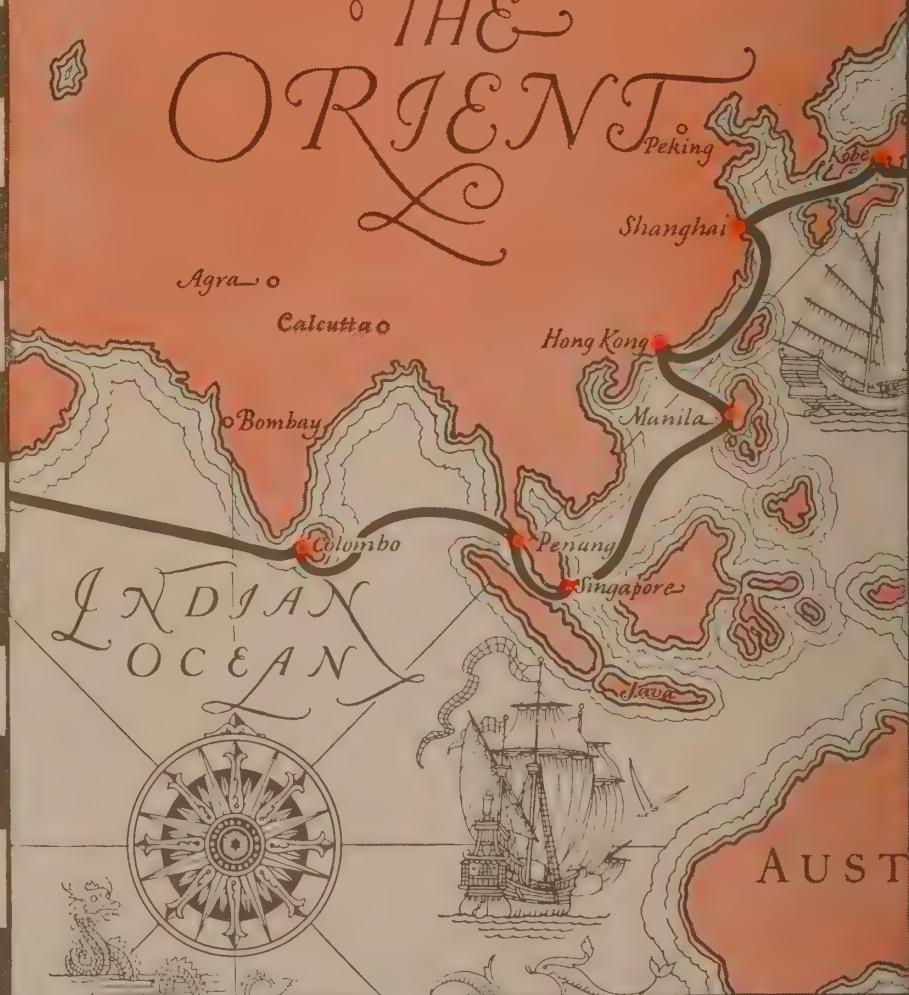
Saturday, March 2, 1919.

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Nothing of special interest transpired today. I looked over some of my things,; by chance I found that cabin #15 was vacated and got the purser to let me transfer to it with the understanding that if it is taken from Honolulu I will transfer back to Cabin #5, my original allotment.

Today the passenger list appeared, one is included here for future reference. I, F. H. Dorsett, have not felt quite up to the scratch. Horse has been O. K. but the ladies thus far have not been feeling very well. We put in a good part of today making up our account covering the period from February 6, when we went to the State Department to get our special passports, until 4:00 p. m. Friday, when we boarded the S. S. President Grant.

THE ORIENT







DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE
& AMERICAN MAIL LINE

Sunday, March 3, 1929.

I put in a good part of the day answering official correspondence. Mr. Morse worked on an outline for a Senario of flowering cherries and other flowering plants in Japan. The ocean has been exceedingly calm all day.

The larger per cent of the passengers are out of their cabins and up on deck today. Its a rather hum drum existance fr m now until we call at Honolulu.



C O P Y

Foreign Plant Introduction

February
26, 1929

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Steamship President Grant,
Dollar Line, (Sailing March 1),
San Francisco, California.

Dear Howard:

We had the VITACOLOR demonstration here yesterday and it bowled them over. We having to arrange another demonstration for Thursday to take care of the other Bureaus of the Department. The War Department is having a demonstration this morning of their own and so is the Forest Service. We are going to order a 16 mm., outfit for ourselves as it goes on the market this ~~XXXX~~ in New York this week. We are getting a camera and projector, then we can reduce down your films and carry our projector with us. The process has them all guessing as to why it works and they were very inthusiastic about it.

Dr. Taylor, Dr. Kellerman and Mr. Allanson were over from the Bureau, and quite a group from Biological Survey was on hand. The projection room was packed. I am very interestingly awaiting your reaction. I expect they made your disk to intensify the greens a bit so that they would show up especially well. This, as you learned, can be done and for our work the green is especially important.

Our Plant Introduction Film will be run in the Central High School here tomorrow night along with some other Department films I am taking the representative of VITACOLOR up there to give him an idea of our work.

Ben is back and Skeels is also back on the job. The Turkestan item is still unsettled and personally I expect it to die. We will put it in the next budget and it will undoubtedly go through and we will have more time to prepare for it.

I have just received a letter from Mr. McCLURE and he is sending 43 varieties of rice from Canton and also a shipment of Aleurites seed for Popenoe. I will probably add a few more lines before this goes ~~XXXX~~ in the mail to reach you at the ships side.
Best wishes from us all.

Very sincerely, Signed,
(Knowles)

Best of luck, old scout, hope everything went well with you in California and that you will hit the gang plank with a feeling of everything done that you had planned. My regards to in Hawaii. Best wishes to the Morse's and Mrs. Dorsett. Get a good Japanese cherry reel- we'll want it for the White House:

K

ABOARD THE U. S. PRESIDENT CRUISE
En route to Yokohama, Japan

March 3, 1929

Mr. Charles A. Nyerese,
Foreign Plant Introduction

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nyerese:

Your very welcome and most interesting letter of the 24th. of February was in my state room when we boarded the steamer at 4.00 in the afternoon after a more or less strenuous day and time since arriving in California.

Myself and my wife were delighted to learn about the progress of the demonstration in Washington, and after we had the pleasure of seeing a demonstration at the Vitacolum Laboratory and ten days later seeing there the projection of some of the film I exposed Sunday a week ago we are not surprised that the folks at Washington were bowled over and perhaps they are still wondering how it happened. We wrote to your brother to get Mr. Nyerese to pick out the good negative of that film and I exposed the Sunday I was there and to send it to you if that was not against their policies. In view of the fact that you are getting a 16 mm. projector why not get your brother to reduce this section of film so that you can judge for yourself about what we are likely to get when we get to Japan?

We have the attachment and 4 slides, part for general use and the other for intensifying the green when we think that necessary. However, I am sure I am delighted with not only what we saw and received at the Vitacolum Laboratory at Los Angeles but also with the personal interest, treatment and cooperation we received and we are going to do our best to get to Japan this time.

Your brother gave me a copy of a contract which their attorney had prepared relative to the use of the film and the attachment and the ownership and use of the film we get in the Orient. It was along the line of all commercial contracts but I do not believe that it would be acceptable to the Department and told your brother so. He said that he would take the matter up with you. I am enclosing a copy of a paper I signed regarding the attachment to the Nyerese camera. You will note that in this they have reserved all commercial rights to film exposed or taken with Vitacolum equipment, we did not object to this for we realized that the Department was not in the commercial business and did not see how it would be seriously affected with this agreement as written. We objected to the portion

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requiring that "Any film taken with it" be returned to the Dupont Vitacolor Corporation and your brother crossed it out. Of course I realize that if it came to a show down whether or not my signature to such a document would be binding. I personally doubt if it would. You will have to adjust all such matters with Mr. Taylor and other officials of the Bureau and Department. I suggest however that this matter be attended to so that no complications will arise regarding any colored film we may be able to secure.

We are delighted to learn that the plant introduction film is to be shown in the central high school at Washington and sure wish that we could be there to enjoy seeing it run and also to see the reaction to such a film for we believe that it is the first of that kind of a film to shown to the public. We will await with interest letters from the office as to how the film was received by the public.

It is awfully gratifying to know that Mr. Skeels is back at the office and also that Ben has returned, give them both our kindest regards--also remember us to all of the rest of the office force. We hope that all are well and that the work is progressing satisfactorily. Sorry we are to note that it is likely that funds will not be available this year for the work in Turkestan. That is an important field and we should be working it just as soon as it is possible to get the funds to get over there.

We are pleased to note that McClure is back at Canton for we have reason to believe that he can help us a lot when we get into that part of China. He may be in a position to go to Formosa with us, if he can that will be fine.

We are trying to get caught up with our correspondence by the time we get to Honolulu so that we can send back what we are writing and have things pretty well cleaned up by the time we get to Japan.

I will answer your other letters which I have as I can get at them between now and the time we arrive at the Island of Honolulu. You know that I am not very long on spelling or typewriting and as a result I trust that you will make the necessary allowances for such matters.

The ladies join us in kind regards and good wishes,
sincerely yours,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington

Foreign Plant Introduction.

February 25, 1929

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
c/o S. S. President Grant
San Francisco, California.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

There has just come to my notice a publication of the
of Nations on the Food of Japan, which I believe will be
of interest and value to you. This book which is by Egerton
C. Grey, was published at Geneva in May 1928, by the Health
Section of the League of Nations. It gives detailed information,
including analyses and native names of a large number of
Japanese fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other food products
which would doubtless there are also several references to
soybeans and soybean products which would doubtless be of
interest to Mr. Morse. It is probable that you would be able
to obtain a copy, at least for consultation, in Tokyo.

With kindest regards and best wishes for a successful
trip, I remain as

Yours very sincerely,

Signed (Paul Russell)
Paul Russell
Assistant Botanist

PR:NRJ

Mr. Paul Monell,
Assistant Scientist,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Your kind and interesting letter of February 25 among several other official and a number of personal letters greeted us when we entered our cabin on the U. S. President Grant. They made us feel almost at home and evoked fond memories of friends and loved ones left behind, but it will not be long before we return to greet them and tell them of the wonderful things experienced in the Orient and the Tropics. Thus far all are well and things are going as nicely as could be expected. Horse and I wish that all of the people in the two offices could be with us. I wish as that cannot be we will have to bring back pictures to show the wonders of the trip and we are sure going to try to do this.

Sincerely yours, with best wishes,

Forsett and Burns,
Agricultural Engineers.

CO) F Y

721 East 49th. St.
Savannah, Georgia
Feb 23, 1929

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

For months I have wanted to write you something of a letter but it has seemed impossible to find a time when there were not two or more things urgently demanding attention, so this particular piece of letter writing was put off from day to day, week to week, and month to month. Now if the mail is speedy enough, this brief note may reach you just as you sail. I hope it may.

Ben Morrison left last night for Washington after having spent 2 1/2 days here which we enjoyed very much. I learned a lot of office news that I had not had. In fact, we hear very little of what is going on in general in the office, and perhaps it is as well this is so. Ben's experience of various sorts evidently have been turned to good account by him, for he seems to have developed great independence of thought and action. Having magnificent health and bubbling spirits, with a tremendous developed sense of humor and keen wit, I can see nothing to hinder his advancement in the years ahead of him.

Since I last wrote you personally I have had another "experience" of my own- anything but pleasant- as you must know. These things add years to one's age. Probably if a man knew just what any given act of his own really meant to a fellow man, he would perform the act in a somewhat different way- if it seemed possible to accomplish by another method what was desired; but that would require the knowledge and wisdom of a super-man or a demi-god, so we must dismiss the thought. The law of cause and effect works pretty steadily, I suppose, though it is not apparent to us..

The garden here is going to be something to look at before the end of another year if plans for accomplishment can be pushed through. The new fence on the Apochee Road is to be back 20 feet from the present line, and the county has promised to grade the land we yield for this at once when we finish the fence. In the mean time the distribution of the big lot of timber bamboo plants is held up for the present by the P. C. & C. Adman. We are three weeks behind even if we should begin work on the distribution tomorrow. But it's of no use to worry, so we work instead.

I hope to get put as far as Ivory Island again next month to see what my bamboo propagation there is doing.

Mrs Young joins me in wishing you and all the rest of the party an enjoyable trip across and success and pleasure in your work in the orient. Best regards, sincerely
 (S. A. Young)

ABOARD THE U. S. PRESIDENT GRANT
En route to Yokohama, Japan

March 3, 1929

Dear Mr. Young:

Many thanks for your welcome letter of Feb. 23 which was in my cabin when I arrived there Friday March 1, 1929 only about half an hour before we left on our trip for the Orient. Mr. and Mrs. Morse and their daughter Margaret and Ruth my daughter-in-law are with me and we are counting on having the time of our lives.

The ladies were a little wabby the first two days out but are now feeling in pretty good shape and appear to be getting on nicely. Mr. Ryerson's letter received at the same time as yours advised that Morrison had gotten back and that Skeel was again on the job. I was delighted with this news. I sure wish that I could have had the pleasure of seeing you and Mrs. Young before leaving Washington on this three year jaunt in the Orient, but I guess we will have to wait now until we get back.

Ben is being given some very important work in the office. He is a fine fellow and I sure hope that makes good. He is now working, in so far as I can see under somewhat of a handicap and has a pretty hard job ahead of him. I am wondering if the office of Foreign Plant Introduction is yet on even keel. I surely hope so. I guess experiences are pretty common occurrences with the most of us, hope that you last one is not especially serious.

It is gratifying to read what you write about the possibility of the Savannah Garden developing into something really worth while. We have not gotten very far with Chapman Field and sure faded out with Brooksville and Bellingham and the progress is none to good or to fast at Bell, yet I think it will come along in pretty good shape.

Kindest regards and the best of good wishes to you and Mrs. Young and to David and his family. I will try and find time now and then to write you short or long as the case may be, in regard to our work and how we are getting along. We hope to bring or send back some colored motion picture film of some of the more interesting features of our work. The Morses join me in kind regards.

Very truly yours,

Dorsett and Morse,

C O P Y

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington

Office of Chief of Bureau

February 13, 1929

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Foreign Plants,

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

In view of your approaching trip abroad, I am transmitting herewith a memorandum listing certain items that may be of interest to you in connection with the rendering of your accounts. Should you care to do so, you may keep the same for reference and should further information be desired regarding the financial features of your trip, I shall be pleased to hear from you on the subject.

Yours Very truly yours,

Signed (W.P.Cox)
Assistant in Charge of Accounts.

ARMAND WEN D. S. BERTHOLDT GROUP
in route to Yokohama Japan

March 3, 1929.

MR. W. P. COX,
Assistant in Charge of Accounts,

My dear Mr. Cox:

This is the first opportunity that I have had to write and thank you for your very kind and much appreciated letter of February 13th., which reached me the day or day before we left Washington. Mr. Morse and I very much appreciate your thoughtfulness and the trouble you went to in writing and sending us the copy of the memorandum and the form account.

Yesterday we found your form account very helpful in connection with making up our first account, which we hope to be able to mail back from Honolulu.

Thus far we have had a most enjoyable trip and voyage and all is going well. I very much regret that we were not able to get up to see and say good bye to you in person before we left Washington. However we will think of you just as often if not oftener on account of not getting to see you before leaving, and we will do our very best to get our accounts back in good shape so that you may not have too much trouble with them.

We cannot help but feel that we are going to be able to accomplish a lot, not only in connection with getting plant material but also in regard to getting still pictures as well as colored motion pictures. We have an Kyomo camera fitted up with the attachment for Vitacolor motion pictures and hope that we may be able to send back some good colored film.

If there is anything that we can do for you at this end of the line please do not hesitate to let us hear from you.

Again thanking you for your kindness in writing and sending the memorandum and John Doe account we remain,

Very truly yours,

Borsett and Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

Monday, March 4, 1929.

At Washington, this is Inauguration day, and we are in hopes that it is as pleasant there as it is here. We are putting in our time making up our account and answering correspondence, so that we can get these mailed in Honolulu.

ABOARD THE U. S. PRESIDENT GRANT
en route to Yokohama, Japan.

March 4, 1929

Mr. J. M. Ramsey, V. P. and G.M.
Ramsey's custom Nursery,
Austin Texas.

Dear Sir:

This is the first opportunity that we have had to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Feb. 22, 1929, also your acknowledgement of order from Mr. Knowles A. Myerson and the bundle of persimmon scions.

All of the above were at the office of Mr. Fred C. Brosius, Supervising Quarantine Officer, at the Ferry Building in San Francisco, California. We did not unpack the persimmon scions but are carrying them in the vegetable and fruit room of the U. S. President Grant to Yokohama, Japan where we embark.

We did not experience any difficulty whatsoever with the quarantine officials of California regarding this shipment of persimmon scions and appreciate very much indeed your getting them to us in time for us to take them with us on this trip.

Very truly yours,

Dorsett and Dorae,
Agricultural Explorer's.

Established 1875

275 Acres

Incorporated 1927

RAMSEY'S AUSTIN NURSERY

Capital Stock \$75,000,000

Nurseryman and Landscape designers

F. T. Ramsey, President

J. M. Ramsey, Vice president & Gen. Manager,

Sure-bearing fruit
trees Home Ground
Beautiful, Catalogue
Free.

SUSTIN TEXAS

Feb. 23, 1929

Mr. P. H. Dorsett
5 F. C. Brosius
10 Ferry Building,
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

We will mail today grafts of Leona, Ford and Josephine Native Persimmons as promised in our acknowledgment to Mr. Ryerson, February 16/ Copy of which we believe was sent you.

We are writing you particularly now for the reason that the grand State of California permits practically nothing in the way of trees and plants to be brought into the State. It may be necessary for you to take this up with the California Authorities in order to obtain the grafts. Possibly by making sufficient affidavits and oaths, etc. you may be able to obtain the wood which we are sending.

This California quarantine against deciduous fruit trees from other states is the most unreasonable and unjust quarantine that we know of in the United States. Please pardon us for giving expression gratuitously to our feelings in this matter. The main idea is we want to have the grafts, which perhaps you could not obtain anywhere else.

Yours very truly,

Ramsey's Austin Nursery BY
Stamped (J. M. Ramsey)

JMR:KE

G T

Tuesday, March 5, 1929.

continued working on our correspondence. The sea is quite smooth and the weather is getting gradually warmer. There is comparatively little of interest unless one enters into the deck games, and Dorsett & Morse are not very long in this direction.

Tonight we had a most interesting talk and motion picture show by Dr. Roy C. Andrews. He had a full house, and everyone appeared to enjoy both the talk and the pictures.

Wednesday, March 6, 1929.

Tomorrow is the great event, especially for the ladies, for they will have a chance to get their feet on the ground and see something other than water. I, Dorsett mailed something like 20 letters aboard for return to the states, and Morse had quite a bunch which will go forward from Honolulu. Tomorrow we will get our account attended and in the mail.

Tonight the Captain gave a dinner to the passengers getting off tomorrow at Honolulu. We are supposed to get in early tomorrow morning, about 6 or 7 o'clock, and leave there tomorrow night about 5 we presume.

We rather expect Mr. Westgate, Director of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Experiment Station, to meet us at the pier, when the steamer docks.

ABOARD THE U. S. PRESIDENT GRANT,
on route to Yokohama, Japan.

March 6, 1909.

Dear Mr. Nyerson:

When I called at the Perry Building to see Mr. Brisius last week I found there awaiting me one bale of trees, from I do not recall who and as they are now in the vegetable storage room aboard ship I am not in a position to get the name of the party who sent them, one bundle of scions of Leona, Ford and Josephine, Native Persimmons from the Ramsey's Justin Nurseries and a box of seed of the Common American Native persimmon, (Elaeagnus virginiana), from the Munson Nurseries. These are also in the ships vegetable and fruit room.

After getting aboard and out to sea on the second day I looked over my note book and also such letters as I have with me for information as to the distribution of the above material and not finding anything whatever to help us in this connection I talked the matter over with Morse and then called, or rather called you as follows.

U. S. President Grant
March 2, 1909

Knowels A. Nyerson
Agriculture Washington,

No instructions relative distribution trees, persimmon seed and scions. signed (Morse and Morse)

I recall that you told me one day that you were having a collection of fruit trees and some seed sent to Mr. Brisius for me to take with me, but for the life of me I can not recall that you mentioned to whom they were to go and I cannot find any notes or memorandum covering this matter. We hope to hear from you relative to the distribution of this material, when we arrive at Honolulu or certainly by the time we get to Yokohama.

Perhaps this slip up is my fault if so I cord regret its occurrence, however regrets do not help such in matters of this kind and in case we do not word from you by the time we arrive in Yokohama we have to use our own judgment in the matter and do best that we can.

very truly yours,

Morse and Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

ABOARD THE S. S. PRESIDENT GRANT
In route to Yokohama, Japan.

March 6, 1929

Dear Joe:

The Old Tub is rolling some but as I am anxious to get this in the mail at Honolulu so as to save time getting hao I am going to hunt and pick for a few words to let you know that your good letter of the 21st., with the two letters of introduction, in Chinese were received on the steamer before we left San Francisco. Please accept our sincere thanks for your kindness in this connection.

The Chinese dictionary was also received, it was not my intention to bring this but now that we have it we will take it along for we may have a chance to use it when we get over into China.

We got the Gyeno motion picture camera and VITACOLOR attachment in Los Angeles and had a chance to get out with Mr. Du Pont, the inventor and make a few exposures. The next day we had the pleasure of seeing them projected. Some of them were no good, perhaps my fault I do not know, but more than 100 feet of the film was exceptionally good. We do not believe that we will experience very much difficulty in getting good pictures with this outfit, at least we hope that we will be successful in getting a nice lot of colored pictures of the more important and interesting things we see.

C O P Y

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Plant Industry

February 21, 1929

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Mr. F. C. Brosius,
Room 10, Ferry Building,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I am sending you enclosed, copies of letters of introduction in Chinese, for both yourself and Mr. Morse. Your names are marked on the back of each copy in pencil, that you can tell one from the other.

On Mr. Morse's copy, you will note the word "signature" written on the right hand side, under the second column and this is where you should sign your name, as indicated in the letter of introduction.

After thinking the matter over, I thought it better not to ask the secretary to sign the Chinese letters. While it is supposed to be a copy of the letter of introduction, and no doubt ~~it~~ is, unless one can read it, you do not know what it might say and I would personally be rather hesitant about signing my name to it, if I were the secretary, and it will no doubt serve your purpose without his signature.

We also sent you yesterday, a Chinese dictionary which was found in your room and thought perhaps you had forgotten to take this along with you. If you do not want it you can return it and we will hold it here.

Trusting you and the whole gang have had a pleasant trip to 'Prisco and with the best wishes to all, I am

Sincerely yours,

Signed (J. L. Mahoney)
Principal Clerk.

encls
JLM/d

snowed here Sunday and this morning.

-2-

We got along very nicely in Los Angeles and had wonderful cooperation from the VITACOLOR Corporation people. They seemed to think that it will be best for us to return our exposed negative to them to be developed and also that we should purchase our negative from them as needed. We will likely develop a few feet of each roll just to see that we are getting good results and when they develop the film we send in they will project it and let us know how we are getting on.

In San Francisco we got along nicely. Mr. Bronius was home sick but I got out to see him and we had a very pleasant chat. He strikes me as a very clever man and one whom one can depend upon to help do things and get things through a jam. Our excess baggage cost us something over \$25.00 on the Steamer and we had to pay 12.75 for transfer charges in San Francisco, but did not have to pay storage charges either on the express or checked shipments.

Thus far the weather has been fine and the ocean not very rough. The ladies of the party did not feel very comfortable for the first two days out but are all right now and ready for their 6 meals a day.

We hope that this finds you and the family and all at the office enjoying the very best of good health and that the work is progressing satisfactorily.

Our RADIO NEWS advises that you experienced a down pour of rain for inauguration in Washington. It sure seems too bad that you could not have had an ideal day.

Sincerely yours.

RECEIVED BY S. S. PRESIDENT GRANT
 1929. 1111 route to Yokohama, Japan.

March 6th, 1929

Dear Mr. Agnew:

Your last chance letter under date of February 23rd., reached its destination in time and was very much appreciated. It arrived in Los Angeles almost two hours late, but that afternoon got in touch with your brother and had the pleasure of having dinner with him and his wife that night and the next day we met Mr. Oakley out at the VITAMINOR laboratory and was given a demonstration of their colored motion picture work. I have already written you concerning this, however I want to say again that we were all very much pleased with what we saw. Mr. Oakley was very enthusiastic and so surprised himself in your brother.

I hope that you will be able to get from your brother the colored film Mr. Du Pont and I made the Sunday before there. Mr. Du Pont thought the film very good and we also were thought better of it than that. I thought the negative somewhat underdeveloped and Mr. Du Pont agreed that it was. He gave me his formula for the colored picture development and asked that I make a number of trial exposures after getting to Japan and develop the negative to see what we are getting. We are inclined to believe that we can develop the film after exposure and get good results but will not attempt this, at least for the present, except a few feet from each exposure so as to get an idea of the color and what we are getting.

We were delighted to learn that Ben is back and that Skeels is again on the job. Skeels is ambitious to do his part and I trust that he is not getting back into harness so soon after his severe sickness.

We are wondering if the funds for the Turkistan Expedition went through with the second Reclamation Bill or even a later one. Quite probably in the rush at the finish it was side tracked. Well, here is hoping that we have better luck next time.

We thought that perhaps Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild's luncheon with the Governor was to advise the Mr. of his selection to the post of Secretary of Agriculture, but since we have understood that Mr. Governor Hyde of Mo. has been selected for the post. I sure hope that he is enthusiastically interested in agriculture and a go getter.

Many thanks for copies of the letters from Mr. Julian Arnold, Commercial Attache at Peking China relative to the shipments of "Tiger Paw" chestnuts. I will try and rep it t

Washington, D.C.
February 23, 1929

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
c/o Fred C. Brosius,
10 Ferry Building
San Francisco, California.

Dear Howard:

The days have gone by swiftly and I woke up with a start that this would be the last chance to get a letter to you, except early in the week by air mail, provide the storms don't hold the air mail up. We received your card from St Louis and were glad to have word from along the way. According to scedule you should have arrived in Los Angeles yesterday. Today you are spending in the motion picture laboratory just as I happened to have spent part of the morning with the Sales Manager here. We have arraigned for a demonstration Monday and there is a lot of interest around in connection with it. I will be looking forward to hear what have to report after being in Los Angeles and any suggestions that you may have that will be of value to us.

We had a heavy snow here Wednesday night and Thursday morning, about 7 or 8 inches and it is still covering the park out side, though it is rapidly melting.

Skeels came down to the Office today. It seems good to see him around again but he will have to go slow and we don't want him to take any chances.

I have a hard time going by your room without poking my head in in the door and seeing how the trunks are getting filled up. The room seems like a barn with you and the trunks gone and no one coming or going with bills, orders and packages.

There is still no more reports in regard to the Turk-estan Expedition. The second Deficiency Bill is now up in the House and I see no mention of it but there is time yet. I am not very hopeful, however.

Ben is due back from the South this afternoon. I will be glad to have him on deck and will unload some of the things on him that have been piling up here.

A note from Dr. Fairchild today said that he and Mrs. Fairchild had lunched with Mr. and Mrs. Hoover but nary a word about the secretaryship.

these letters before we reach Japan. It was nice for him to write what he did about Peter and his work. I am pleased to note that you are writing him in response to these letters, for I know that Mr. Arnold will appreciate hearing from you direct.

You can just bet you last dollar that when the 25 boxes and barrel covered box went aboard the S. S. President, Grant you and I felt real good, and when we get them all off at Yokohama and get through unpacking we will be happy, and simply full of tickles when they are all unpacked at Yokohama and we see the children there we can get at them as much in our field explorations.

The ladies are anxious to get to Honolulu so as to get their feet on the ground again. Ernie and I are expecting them to be the first time they come across and my experience is a little bit in getting them back aboard ship. They think they have seen all the water they want to see for some time to come. I can't blame them very much for I very much prefer being on land than the water.

Mr. Arnold's interest in my activities relative to this trip was quite apparent for some time before we got everything packed up, but I did not have any idea that his interest was such as to cause him to offer a contribution to the office remembrance for me. That sure was very nice of him and I very much appreciate such an expression of interest. When you see him give him my kindest regards.

By the way, as I am in Honolulu, again we hope to be caught up with our correspondence and have a clean slate to start with. It will appreciate receiving letters from the office and also from its various members as opportunities will permit and will try and find time to reply to them all but do not feel that in case the replies happen to be more or less delayed for we will want to keep our notes and records as well as our field report as nearly up to date as is possible and to do this we may have to hold up on some of our letter writing.

The composition by Mrs. Jenkins is really very clever and we very much appreciate having the copy sent. It will be incorporated in our field trip report and thus be a permanent record in the official report of the Expedition.

Sincerely yours,

Barnett and Morse,
Agricultural Explorer's

Two letters came from Julian Arnold this morning relative to the second supply of chestnuts which have also been received but not quite in quite as good condition. He spoke very highly of the way in which Peter Liu handled the transaction. I am writing him that you are on the way and the matter of finances has been undertaken. He says he is making good use of the films you sent to him and is very appreciative of the help in this connection.

When the eighteen trunks and long burlap covered boxes are swung into the number three hatch of the President Grant and the army of slant eyed celestials have gotten your hand baggage on board and in the cabin, please get a deck chair in a sunny corner and stretch out your weary legs and rest. The stay in California is bound to be strenuous right up until the time the ship shoves off. I know how that goes only too well in spite of all hopes to the contrary. You will need to catch up on some sleep before you get to Hawaii. You will have a strenuous but interesting day there, I am sure.

I didn't know at the time you left, and I am not sure that any one told you that Mr. Green, the chap up the hall that used to stop in and see you, also asked to make a contribution when he found the office was contemplating a remembrance for you. I have seen him a time or two and he misses you.

For the next three weeks you will be out of touch of mail but from the time you return we expect to drop you a line frequently to let you know how the world wags with us and to let you know that we are thinking of you always.

I am enclosing herewith a composition by Mrs. J[^]enkins. She surely missed her calling and ought to be writing rather than chaffeur[^]ing a typewriter.

With best wishes

Very sincerely

Signed (Knowles)

Inclosure.

Knowles A. Myerson,
Senior Horticulturist in Charge.

A clever young lady named Blaine
was told that she was going insane.

She said, "Piddle-dee-dee
Do you mind telling me
How I hold down my job? Please explain"

There was a young dame named Caruthers
Who tried to get fat like some others
She had a grand feast
on sugar and yeast
But her form remained just like her brithers.

Mrs. Dorset/, our dear T. E. D.
(We went to an afternoon tea.
She demanded baked beans
with fresh nectarines,
And they told her go climb a tree.

Mr. Dorsett whose friends call him Howard
Is ne'er by adversity soured.
He'll pleasantly remain
Whether out in the rain
Or in a pagoda unbowered.

To a certain Miss Harriet Duell
Her lovers asked, "Why art so cruel?"
She replied without pause
"I suppose its because
I was brought up on nothing but druc!"

'Tis related of Harry D. Evans
That his favorite numbers are sevens.
"You mean he shoots craps?"
Not exactly-- perhaps--
But he's known to be fond of elevens/

There was a squat creature called Jinkins
Who tried to develop her thinkin's.
But she gave up the job,
Got a wave and a bob,
And now all she thinks of is prinkin's!

Mrs. Leahay is buerid in files/
The darn things are stacked up in piles
The photoes pour in
Until it's a sin
It's a wonder how often she smiles.

A brilliant young lady named Jack
Sat down one fine day on a tack.
She jumped up so high
That she hit the blue sky
And was more than an hour getting back

There was a young man named Mahoney
Who was courteous, handsome and tony.

When a poor little clerk
Excused/ her poor work
He just looked at her, saying, "Baloney"

There was a young lady named Nolen
Who found her typewriter was sholon.
But she said, "I could e'en
Use the adding machine
If it just had an X and a colon!"

A beautiful lady named Peem
Heard herself called a chicken-- but then
She said "Oh, well, I find
That I really don't mind
Just so they don't call me a hen!"

A lovely young lady named Rankin
Is never forgetting her thankin'.
"If I ever forget,
When I was a tot,
To say 'thank you, ma'ma,' I got a spankin'."

A country maid named Ida May
Came fresh from the farm one fine day.
She has learned to wear shoes
and keep up with the news,
But her ringlets were once filled with hay.

There was once a botanist named Musnell
Who was bursting with hurry and bustle.
When he said "Rest a while,"
He replied with a smile,
"You see this is good for my muscle."

Chief Ryerson, yeapt knowles a.,
Walked out through the Hall one fine day.
He saw Jehras paroti
Growing thick on Chayota
And he said, "How do you get that way?"

A dear little maiden named Shepherd
Had her dinner all salted and poppered.
Then she went to the Zoo
--Came out crying "Zoo Hoo!
I don't like that ugly big leopard!"

There once was a botanist named Heels
Whose favorite aversion was eels.
"Whether on Cydonia
Or Citrus limonia,
When I see one I take to my heels."

C O P Y

A young thing named Majorie Talbert
 Once married a young man named Albert.
 With Jim was the pact,
 As a matter of fact---
 But what other word rhimes with Talbert?

Mr. Thomas, whos friends call him Tomay,
 (Perhaps this dates back to his boyay)
 Turns down the requests
 Of a lot of plant pests
 Who garden in latitudes balay.

A nice friendly lady named Yates
 A jolly tale always relates,
 She says, "Though I'm silly,
 I 'most always try
 To do my full share of debates."

We think this is remarkably clever and on this account as well as because it characterizes, well perhaps, every member of the Washington Office Force with the exception of "messenger" Boy" Ben, whom we feel should also have been included, we are incorporating it in our field trip report.

ABOARD THE U. S. STEAMER "ALBATROSS"
en route to Yokohama, Japan.

March 6, 1929.

Mr. Floyd W. Harrison,
Federal Farm Loan Board
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Floyd:

I want to take this opportunity to assure you of my appreciation of your letter of good wishes under date of February 18th., which I found in my cabin shortly after boarding the steamer in San Francisco California March first.

I will try and drop you a few lines occasionally to let you know where we are and how Mr. Horne also of the Department and I are getting along.

Sincerely yours,

Dorsett and Horne
Agricultural Explorer's.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington
Federal Farm Loan Bureau.

February 18, 1929

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I received this morning your letter of the 15 and I note that you are leaving today for another trip to the Orient. I sincerely hope that the trip will be interesting and successful in every way. Needless to say, it would be a pleasure for me to hear from you at any time.

With cordial regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Signed (F. R. Harrison)

Thursday, March 7, 1929.

At 12:25 a. m. a Chinese bell boy or messenger knocked on my door and handed me the following Radio message.

Form A M L 320
7 37 1928 12 M

American Mail Line

Radiogram

Received from

Received on S. S. President Grant at 12:25 a. m.

Date
March 7.

L A Hr rdo H M P de Washington, D. C. ok 37 Gov't filed
10:20 a. m. 6th.

Gov't Agt. P. H. Dorsett,

Steamship President Grant
dispatches(?) and persimmon material for Prof. Keiso Nagai
Ext. Sta. Okitsu Stop if quantities persimmon seed and
pelons sufficient give part Kyoto Station or elsewhere
your discretion

R erson

Rec'd 1155 a 7th.

We wrote Ryerson yesterday if we did not get advise
here or at least by the time we got to Yokohama we would
have to use our own discretion relative to their distribution.

Arrived Honolulu early this morning. Docked about
8:00 or 8:30. Mr Westgate was not there, so we looked up
the American Express Co., in order to locate the station
and learn about sightseeing, but found it was not the one
or branch of the one which sells checks and looks after
tourists. The gentleman we talked to, however, suggested
that we board a street car which passed every ten minutes
and that we could ride within about a block of the station.

March 7, 1929 (cont.)

which we did. We found Mr. Westgate at work in his office. He greeted us cordially and then explained that he had planned, after getting Mr. Morse's letter some little time ago, to meet us and fully intended to do so but that important official work caused him to forget all about it. He talked with us a while about the work, then turned us over to Dr. Powell, the Horticulturist, for a while. Mr. Westgate returned about 11 o'clock with his car and drove us up to Paill.

We remained to the city and had lunch. We had the following typical Hawaiian food: Turtle steak (it was a little tough). Morse, Westgate and I ate all of ours, but the ladies did not think enough of it to eat very much of it. We all tried "poi". It is a dish we think most people would have to learn to eat. I (Berrett) think I could learn to like it quite well. It is a grayish-white paste dish with a decided sour twang. For dessert we had sliced pineapple, this was very good and all enjoyed it. After lunch we drove out of the aquarium and saw a lot of interesting, highly colored, and queerly shaped fish. We next went to Waikiki Beach. Mr. Morse, Mr. Westgate and Margaret went in bathing.

We then returned to the city and mailed a few post cards, then made a hurried run up to Mr. Westgate's home to meet Mrs. Westgate. They have a nice home with a beautiful view out over Diamond Head to the ocean.

From here we drove to Pier # 7 and after saying goodbye to Mr. Westgate boarded the steamer and promptly at 5:00 p. m. the lines were loosened and we were soon out to sea on the

Thursday, March 7, 1929 (cont. 2)

last hop for the Orient. Darkness was upon us before we were out of sight of land. And again we take up the monotonous routine of eating, sleeping, walking the deck, playing games, and conversing with those met on board, etc.,

The following colored postal cards showing views of Honolulu and pictures were secured today.



An attractive native view in Honolulu. In the foreground is paddy rice, a little further back, tall graceful coconut palms and native trees and in the background the beautiful green mountains towering into a sky reflecting a glorious sunset.



Negative #43160

View of the side and back end of the office and laboratory of Prof. J. M. Westgate, Agronomist in charge, U. S. Agricultural Experimental Station, at Honolulu, Hawaii.

Neg. #43160

Negative #43161.

A view of a portion of Pali from south to east of the pass, showing a portion of the edge of the cliff over which the army of

was driven to death by

It also shows a portion of the protective wall to the drive to the left through the pass.



#43161. Landscape.



43162.

Pali, at Honolulu, Hawaii. View slightly different from #43161. It shows a little more of the cliff and mountain beyond and less of the protection wall of stone. Notice the sharpness of the ridge of the mountain.

Neg. #43162.

Neg. #43163.

Looking from just behind the protective wall to the road through the pass out over cultivated fields to the ocean. This in nature is a wonderful view. However its charm and beauty in this picture does not appear.



Neg. #43163. Land & Sea View.

Negative #43164. Land & Sea View.



#43164.

Looking along a portion of Waikiki Beach. In the foreground is an outing (red) canoe and a little farther on bathers a few in the water but more lounging in the sand.

Neg. #43165.



Negative #43165.

Along the beach at Waikiki, Honolulu, one of the famous beaches of the world. This is a somewhat nearer view of the bathers than is shown in picture #43164.

Negative # 43166.



#43166. Looking seaward from the porch of Mr. & Mrs. Westgate's home on the mountain side above Honolulu. It shows the gently sloping mountain side, the valley, Diamond Head, and on out to sea. This is simply a glorious view. See picture #43167.

Negative #43167.



#43167. View from the porch of Mr. & Mrs. Westgate's home. This picture shows more of the sloping mountain and valley. To the left is Diamond Head and beyond the expanding deep blue sea.

Negative #43168.



#43168. View from the deck of the S. S. President Grant of the clock tower and portions of the wharf at Honolulu as we backed out from pier # 7 preparatory to steaming out of the harbor on our last stage of the trip to Yokohama, Japan.

Negative #43170.



#43170. View taken from the deck of the S. S. President Grant as we were backing away from the mooring at pier #7 at Honolulu. Showing the pier, a portion of the city, and the mountains beyond.

Negative #43171.



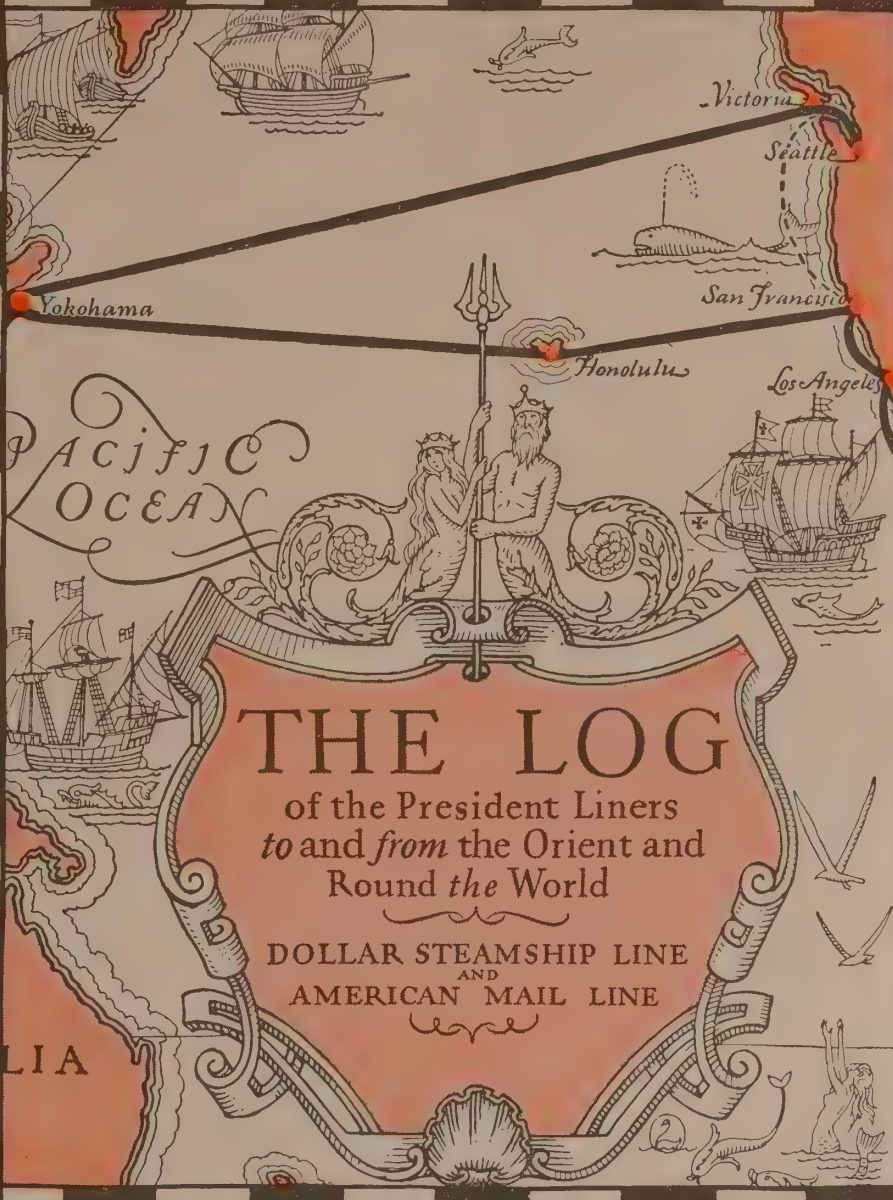
#43171. This view taken shortly after #43170 shows pier #7, more of the city of Honolulu than #43170 also mountains in the background extending to the right.

Negative #43172.



#43172. View from the port deck of the U. S. President Grant on his way out of Honolulu harbor. To the left on dry docks and in the background Diamond Head.





Victoria

Seattle

San Francisco

Los Angeles

Honolulu

Yokohama

PACIFIC
OCEAN

THE LOG

of the President Liners
to and from the Orient and
Round the World

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE
AND
AMERICAN MAIL LINE

LIA



*Hawaii, Paradise of
the Pacific, where
Spring is always in
the air and the tempt-
ing surf rolls in on
the white sands of
Waikiki.*

WESTWARD HO . . . Away and
afar . . . o'er the sparkling, sunlit
seas to the lands of Romance and
Adventure . . . to places that stir your
imagination. . . to beauty spots that
lure and fascinate you . . . to experiences
which are filled with the thrill of quaint
bazaars, gay festivals, and temples fra-
grant with incense; and then that per-
sonal contact with civilizations and
people thruout the world which gives
you a keener, finer, more vivid under-
standing of life and happiness. ◆

Such is the inspiration of a trip to the
Orient and Round the World on the
Dollar President Liners. ◆ ◆

But more . . . besides all the treasures of
silk, kimonos, jade, shawls, bric-a-brac
and curios that are priceless yours,
the ever-to-be-remembered golden
days on the other side of the world, will
be forever a source of inspiration and
pleasure. ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

Step aboard one of the great President
Liners which sail every week from Los
Angeles and San Francisco for Hawaii,
Japan, China, the Philippines and
Round the World. Amid bon-voyages,
long, colored streamers that tug and
break, as your Liner backs away from
the pier, you are off to Honolulu and
this wonderful Cruise. Out thru the
Golden Gate, straight into the sunset,
the majestic ship speeds her course, un-
til the shores of Hawaii appear over the
horizon. ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

In these warm, balmy, sunshiny days at sea, you have relaxed, rested, enjoyed the freedom of the Liner, and the invigorating salt sea air has refreshed and enlivened you to an astonishing degree. You have taken your constitutionals around the wide glass enclosed promenades, and then perhaps just before dinner a plunge in the open air swimming pool. How good the tempered salt water makes you feel. ◆ ◆

The chief Steward and his staff of chefs prepare dishes and specialties for each meal which quite match your zestful appetite. How pleasing is the Dining Saloon! Rich in ivory and mahogany, a spaciousness that extends the full width of the Liner, immaculate tables for small congenial groups of friends, . . . all these combine with the superlative cuisine and service to make your dining a genuine pleasure. To add to this, the ship's orchestra plays for luncheon, tea and dinner. ◆ ◆

All your favorite dishes ashore, you may have here, even to crisp salads, fresh milk, fruits and poultry products. And pleasing to any democratic individual is the freedom from conventional restraint. Dinner dress may be formal or informal, as you may wish. The Liner is your home, yours to enjoy, and never are facetious rules established to curb or hamper your pleasure. ◆ ◆



The lovely quaintness of Japan, the beauty of her temples, her shrines and her festivals... You will enjoy the land of the Rising Sun.



*Sleeped with the lore
of a civilization four
thousand years old,
yet possessing a
freshness and a spirit
that is new, this
is China.*

The public apartments on the President Liners possess a smartness that is at once distinctive and friendly. The Music Room, the Foyer, the palm garden tea room, the verandah cafe, and the other lounges are all designed to give every comfort and luxury the world traveler might possibly desire. Thruout, they have a sense of warmth and homeliness that is quite unexplainable. Like true friends, they wear well. ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

Your stateroom is in reality an hotel apartment. Twin beds, hot and cold running water, chiffoniers, full-length mirrors, a settee, reading lamps, wardrobe closets and ample space for your personal luggage. Many rooms have private tub or shower bath in connection. All staterooms are outside rooms, exceptionally large, light and airy. Gone forever are the days when you had to be an acrobat in order to be a successful world traveler. Comfort for the guest, is the first consideration on Dollar Liners. ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

The social life aboard these great Liners is one of the traditions of the sea. You travel as one happy family. Perhaps this evening you play bridge with that interesting couple from London. In the shuffle-board tournament which always arouses much enthusiasm, you pit your skill against the American trade commissioner who is returning to his station in India. A more congenial, really worthwhile company of ship-board companions would be hard to find. ◆

On the cool, silvery tropical nights, you will enjoy the diversion of dancing on the promenade deck. And what gala events are the impromptu theatricals and the Captains' dinners! ◆ ◆

You will not lack for things to do on your voyage. In fact, there is so much prepared for you that when on a bright sunny morning, your Liner steams gracefully into Honolulu, you will certainly say, "Here so soon? It seems like yesterday that we left San Francisco!"

And then away to Japan, land of snow-clad Fujiyama, age-old temples, and dancing geisha girls. Then China... our own Philippines... Malaya... Ceylon... India... Suez Canal... Egypt... Italy... France... then out thru Gibraltar and across the sunny southern route to New York and Boston. After a short pause, your President Liner steams to gay Havana, then across the Caribbean Sea and thru the Panama Canal. Once more in the blue Pacific you steer for California. ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

Could there be a grander trip in the world than a voyage Round-the-World? All that we might say, would not commence to present an adequate picture to you. But to help you visualize this voyage, several interesting illustrated booklets have been prepared. These will be given to you with the compliments of the Dollar Steamship and American Mail Lines, if you will inquire or write to the nearest agent listed on another page of this Guest List. ◆



*Manila is modern,
yet throughout the
hinterland there is
a languid tropical,
carefree atmosphere
which lets life live in
undisturbed rest
and quiet.*



FOR HONOLULU

Mrs. Thos. L. Barclay.....New York, N. Y.
Mr. O. E. Braitmayer.....Ridgewood, N. J.
Mrs. O. E. Braitmayer.....Ridgewood, N. J.
Judge Charles H. Carey.....Portland, Ore.
Mr. W. J. Conroy.....San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. E. S. Davis.....Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Otto Dietrich.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Mark Ewald.....Olympia, Wash.
Mrs. Mark Ewald.....Olympia, Wash.
Mr. T. Clive Davies.....Honolulu, T. H.
Mrs. T. Clive Davies.....Honolulu, T. H.
Mrs. N. T. Folwell II.....Spring Lake, N. J.
Miss Natalie D. Folwell.....Spring Lake, N. J.
Mrs. Bertha Heimann.....Los Gatos, Calif.
Mr. W. T. Isted.....Seattle, Wash.
Captain E. H. Levy.....Portland, Ore.
Mrs. E. H. Levy.....Portland, Ore.
Miss Catherine F. Levy.....Portland, Ore.
Master E. H. Levy, Jr.....Portland, Ore.
Miss Claire McNamara.....San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Eva Mozart.....Los Gatos, Calif.
Miss Jean A. Murray.....San Francisco, Calif.
Mr. J. H. Olivera.....Honolulu, T. H.
Mrs. J. H. Olivera.....Honolulu, T. H.
Mr. Charles A. Pitts.....San Francisco, Calif.
Mr. Harold Podmore.....Honolulu, T. H.
Mr. I. J. Porcher.....Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. I. J. Porcher.....Los Angeles, Calif.
Mr. E. C. Porter.....San Francisco, Calif.
Mr. G. Harold Porter.....Piedmont, Calif.
Mr. Edward A. Ratsch.....Honolulu, T. H.
Mr. Thomas J. Rigney.....Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Thomas J. Rigney.....Chicago, Ill.
Miss Jane Rockey.....Portland, Ore.
Miss May Alice Rockey.....Portland, Ore.
Mrs. James A. Sackley.....Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Homer Wakefield.....Winsted, Conn.
Mrs. Julia Wakefield.....Winsted, Conn.

FOR YOKOHAMA

Mr. P. A. Baker.....New York, N. Y.
Miss Amelia O. Craig.....Chicago, Ill.
Mr. H. P. Dorsett.....Glenn Dale, Md.
Miss Ruth Dorsett.....Glenn Dale, Md.
Mr. I. Eano.....Yokohama, Japan
Mr. Charles Kaiser.....New York, N. Y.
Mr. C. W. Leigh.....New York, N. Y.
Mr. Taizo Oishi.....New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Clara B. Owsley.....Greenwood, Va.
Mr. W. J. Morse.....Washington, D. C.
Mrs. W. J. Morse.....Washington, D. C.
Miss Margaret Morse.....Washington, D. C.
Miss Willie M. Robnett.....Bloomfield, N. J.
Miss Janet Smith.....Long Beach, Calif.
Mr. Stewart J. Teaze.....Bloomfield, N. J.

S. S. PRESIDENT GRANT

Voyage Seventeen

Sailing from San Francisco, March 1, 1929

M. M. JENSEN	COMMANDER	J. L. Moore	Purser
H. B. Clark	Chief Officer	C. E. Reddick	Surgeon
W. H. Gates	Chief Engineer	H. A. Claer	Chief Steward

FOR KOBE

Dr. Roy C. Andrews.....Peking, China
Miss I. McCausland.....Fayville, Mass.
Mr. T. P. O'Connor.....New York, N. Y.
Mrs. T. P. O'Connor
and Infant.....New York, N. Y.
Master T. P. O'Connor, Jr.....New York, N. Y.
Rev. P. A. Smith.....New York, N. Y.
Mrs. P. A. Smith.....New York, N. Y.
Miss Frances Smith.....New York, N. Y.
Mr. E. F. Thomann.....Zurich, Switzerland
Mrs. E. F. Thomann.....Zurich, Switzerland
Mr. D. B. Worthington.....Beloit, Wis.

FOR SHANGHAI

Mrs. George D. Happer.....Danville, Va.
Mrs. Mary T. Happer.....Danville, Va.
Mr. L. E. Hudec.....Shanghai, China
Mrs. V. Stone Miner.....San Francisco, Calif.
Mr. Paul W. Meyers.....Washington, D. C.
Col. Sydney W. Minor.....Danville, Va.
Mr. J. J. Mokrejs.....New York, N. Y.
Rev. H. L. Reeves.....Alcoln, S. C.
Mrs. H. L. Reeves
and Infant.....Alcoln, S. C.
Master H. L. Reeves, Jr.....Alcoln, S. C.
Mr. Arthur M. Shaw.....New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Lucia Wernay.....New York, N. Y.
Rev. Harry Worley.....Santa Ana, Calif.
Mrs. Harry Worley.....Santa Ana, Calif.
Master C. Worley.....Santa Ana, Calif.

Master H. W. Worley.....Santa Ana, Calif.
Master James Worley.....Santa Ana, Calif.
Dr. David Z. Yui.....Shanghai, China

FOR HONGKONG

Mr. Pierra Pila.....Lyons, France
Mrs. Pierra Pila.....Lyons, France
Mrs. Prudence C. Worley.....Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR MANILA

Mr. Amos F. Belsley.....Wellington, Kans.
Mrs. Amos F. Belsley.....Wellington, Kans.
Capt. Jessie A. Bird.....San Pedro, Calif.
Miss Margaret Claves.....San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Nell Clement.....Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. W. R. Cothran.....Manila, P. I.
Mrs. N. C. Daly.....Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Helen Greenfield.....Manila, P. I.
Miss Rosemary
Greenfield.....Manila, P. I.
Master Phillip Greenfield.....Manila, P. I.
Mr. B. W. Guysl.....Manila, P. I.
Mrs. E. H. Hoyt.....New York, N. Y.
Mr. Arthur La Chapelle.....Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Arthur La Chapelle.....Los Angeles, Calif.
Mr. Frank Marsicano.....San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Mary Marsicano.....San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Charlotte
Marsicano.....San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Josephine
Marsicano.....San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Lillian Marsicano.....San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. F. L. Roots.....Denver, Colo.
Dr. James M. Seeley.....New York, N. Y.
Mrs. James M. Seeley.....New York, N. Y.
Mr. A. M. Simpson.....San Francisco, Calif.
Mr. William A. Stone.....Augusta, Pa.
Mrs. William A. Stone.....Augusta, Pa.
Mr. William A. Stone, Jr.....Augusta, Pa.
Mr. Montgomery
Thomas.....San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Montgomery
Thomas.....San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Helen Thomas.....San Francisco, Calif.
Mr. F. G. Yaptinchay.....Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR PENANG

Mr. E. R. Broderick.....New York, N. Y.

FOR ROUND THE WORLD

Mr. W. G. Bailey.....San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. W. G. Bailey.....San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Alice H. Platt.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mr. Frank L. Platt.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dr. Stuart MacD.
Polson.....New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mabelle St. Clair.....New York, N. Y.
Miss Helen Sweeny.....Putney, Eng.
Mr. Perry Whiting.....La Crescenta, Calif.
Mrs. Perry Whiting.....La Crescenta, Calif.

FROM HONOLULU

Mrs. Thos. Bardon	Mr. Demmy Lamson
Mrs. F. T. Carlton	Mr. W. C. Letchworth
Mrs. J. M. Hopkins	Mrs. M. Lynch
Rev. H. G. Ives	Rt. Rev. John McKim
Mrs. H. G. Ives	Miss J. M. McNulty
Miss Anna Kuhn	Mrs. S. A. Sears
Miss Florence Kuhn	

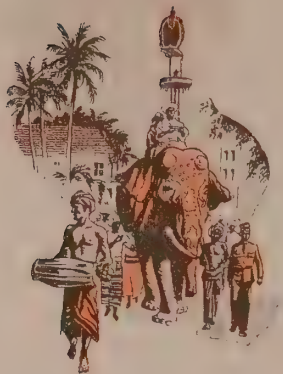
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Thus in one great transportation system, the world traveler can be completely served. ◆ ◆ ◆



*Singapore, Java,
Ceylon, India...these
are the regions that
fired the imagination
of Kipling and Con-
rad and hold as great
a thrill for you.*

INFORMATION FOR PASSENGERS

SAILING HOURS as shown in schedule are subject to change, and passengers are requested to note departure time posted near gangway.

STOPOVER PRIVILEGES are permitted at all ports and unless previously arranged the Purser should be notified in advance.

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VALUABLES. A safe is provided in the Purser's office where passengers may deposit money, jewels, documents or other valuables for safe-keeping. The Company is not responsible for valuables left in staterooms.

SEATS AT TABLE may be reserved by application to the Purser immediately after sailing.

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ALIEN TAX paid by transit passengers will be refunded on application to the Company making collection and upon presentation of U. S. Immigration Certificate of departure form 514 together with tax receipt; if U. S. Government regulations have been fulfilled.

ENVELOPES for mailing this Guest List will be furnished on application to the Purser.



*Who is there that has
not dreamed of Cairo
and her colorful bazaars;
of the Pyramids and the glories
of Ancient Egypt?*

TABLE OF MILEAGE



*Go West to Europe...
by way of the Rest of
the World... then
Italy, France, Cen-
tral Europe and
England will mean
more to you.*

				*Nautical Miles
San Francisco	to	Honolulu		2091
Honolulu	to	Yokohama		3394
Honolulu	to	Kobe		3665
Yokohama	to	Kobe		346
Kobe	to	Shanghai		780
Shanghai	to	Hong Kong		852
Hong Kong	to	Manila		631
Manila	to	Singapore		1370
Singapore	to	Penang		377
Penang	to	Colombo		1304
Colombo	to	Suez		3394
Suez	to	Port Said		88
Port Said	to	Alexandria		156
Alexandria	to	Naples		1007
Naples	to	Genoa		333
Genoa	to	Marseilles		200
Marseilles	to	New York		3913
New York	to	Boston		290
New York	to	Havana		1186
Havana	to	Cristobal		1003
Cristobal	to	Balboa		38
Balboa	to	Los Angeles		2913
Los Angeles	to	San Francisco		368

* * * *

Seattle	to	Victoria	70
Victoria	to	Yokohama	4195

* * * *

Round-Trip, Seattle to Manila	13746
Round-Trip, San Francisco to Manila	16188
San Francisco to Manila	
(Returning to Seattle)	14967
Total Mileage Round the World	25744

* One Nautical Mile equals $1\frac{1}{8}$ Land Miles.

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Cleveland, Ohio	Union Trust Building
Chicago, Illinois	110 South Dearborn Street
Victoria, B. C.	909 Government Street
Vancouver, B. C.	402 Pender Street, West
Seattle, Washington	Fourth at University
Portland, Oregon	152 Broadway
San Francisco, California	311 California Street
Oakland, California	406 Thirteenth Street
Los Angeles, California	514 West Sixth Street
San Diego, California	201 Broadway
Havana, Cuba	Room 212 Edificio Casteleiro
Balboa, Panama	Panama Agencies
Cristobal, Panama	Panama Agencies
Honolulu, Hawaii	McCandless Building
Yokohama, Japan	50 Yamashita-Cho
Tokyo, Japan	3 Nakadori Marunouchi
Kobe, Japan	7-A Kaigan Dori
Shanghai, China	3 Canton Road
Tientsin, China	Robert Dollar Building
Hankow, China	Robert Dollar Building
Hong Kong, China	No. 4 Des Voeux Road
Canton, China	4, 6, 8 Sha-Kee Road
Manila, Philippines	24 Calle David
Singapore, S. S.	Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building
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Colombo, Ceylon	Whittall and Company
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Port Said, Egypt	Worms & Company
Alexandria, Egypt	5 Rue Fouad Ier
Genoa, Italy	17 Via Alla Nunziata
Naples, Italy	55 Via Guglielmo San Felice
Rome, Italy	21 Piazza del Popolo
Marseilles, France	21 Rue de la Republique
Paris, France	11 bis Rue Scribe
London, England	22 Billiter Street, E. C. 3
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San Francisco, California	

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

Robert Dollar Building, San Francisco, California



Friday, March 3, 1929.

It was pretty rough throughout the night and we had to keep our port holes closed to prevent getting soaked. This morning its rough, cloudy and rainy. We will work on our field trip report and answer some correspondence as we had left over from that answered before we arrived at Honolulu. So that this may be mailed back from Japan as soon as possible after we arrive there.

Spent practically the entire day working on our trip report. The roughness of the night and early morning continued throughout the day and into the night. We are on the starboard side of the ship and our port holes had to be kept closed, as the result it was pretty stuffy working and sleeping.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington.

Forest Pathology.

February 18, 1929

Mr. P. H. Dorsett
Foreign Plant Explorations.
Office of Foreign Plant Introduction.

Dear Mr. Dorsett,

It is somewhat superfluous for me to be writing you about the chestnuts which we would like to secure from Asia, as you will see Professor Beattie in Japan and he is in position to give you more details and more accurate information on this subject than I am. However, I am writing this and sending a copy to Professor Beattie. You can talk it over with him when you see him.

This letter is confined to work in northern China and Manchuria, and does not refer at all to Korea and Japan. Those two countries have been so thoroughly covered by Professor Beattie that I would prefer not even to express an opinion.

You are thoroughly familiar with the desires of Dr. Galloway, this office, and of all interested parties, to secure horticultural varieties of *Castanea mollissima*, which would be of value in this country. I have practically no suggestions to make with reference to this phase, except that some notes on the susceptibility of the different varieties to blight would be valuable to us.

This Office is quite interested in securing seed and even scions, wood, from tall, straight trees of the hairy Chinese chestnut, *Castanea mollissima*. Practically all of the seed which we have received from China of this species has been from trees which were under cultivation. We want seed from trees which would make small telephone poles. From the reports which I have so far seen regarding the hairy Chinese Chestnut, it is existing in China mostly as a horticultural species and at places as a scrubby coppice growth. I do not remember any reports of the tree as a real forest species. Professor Beattie has been securing much information from China regarding this species, and he has much better information than we on this matter.

What we need, as stated above, is seed from trees which make a straight, upright growth. The resistance of this species and its tannin content indicate that it will be of value for forest planting, if upright growing trees can be located.

Yours very truly
Signed (G. F. Gravatt)
G. F. Gravatt
Senior Pathologist

ABOARD THE U. S. STEAMER GRANT
en route to Yokohama, Japan.

March 3, 1929

Dr. C. V. Gravatt,
Senior Pathologist,
Forest Pathology,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Gravatt:

Your kind and interesting letter of February 18th., was awaiting me in my cabin when I boarded the steamer in San Francisco at 4.00 pm Friday March 1st, for this trip to the Orient.

I note with much interest what you have written in regard to Castanea mollissima and the value that would likely result from our finding a tall straight growing type of this tree. In my three years previous experience in the Orient I did not run across anything of this kind in the Chinese hairy chestnut and am wondering if such a thing really exists. I recall seeing at Pa Hui Hui what looked to be a hybrid between an oak and chestnut which was tall and straight, but the fruit was like acorns. However, the bark and leaves very much resembled those of the chestnut. I sent in a few seed and some scions but do not know if they were saved, likely not. We are wondering if we should get additional material of this plant when we again get to Pa Hui Hui.

We hope that we may have the pleasure of meeting Professor Beattie and Mrs. Beattie at the pear when we dock at Yokohama and at the first opportunity will talk the entire chestnut situation over with him and see what if anything he may have to suggest that we undertake or keep our eyes open for in our wanderings. We did not, as I recall see any chestnuts whatever in Manchuria, but we did practically no exploration work in southern Manchuria and may when we get there this time find something worth while in this connection.

Copies of letters from Mr. Julian Arnold, Commercial Attache at Peking received after getting aboard advise of another shipment of "Rigar Pan" chestnuts from Pa Hui Hui. I understand that they did not arrive in quite as good condition as the last shipment but were very fair. These I believe were to be grown at Bell for distribution later.

Please do not forget to let us know in case we can be of any service to you from this end of the line.

Very truly yours,
Dorsett and Morse.

Saturday, March 9, 1929.

It is much smoother this morning and much more comfortable in the cabins for we can have the port holes open.

Horse and I worked on our 1st quarterly trip report which will run to March 31, 1929. The ocean has not been rough today and it has been sunny and breezy all day. We are gradually getting caught up with our correspondence and by the time we make port at Yokohama, we hope to have all correspondence taken care of our replies ready to mail as soon as we can get to the post office there.

James Farquhar is the only one of the party who is taking part in the deck sports. Perhaps Horse and I should, but we do not seem so inclined and as both apparently have a lot to do we feel better and more at home when at work.

March 10, 1929, Sunday.

Cloudy, but balmy and pleasant this morning. Devine Communion Services were held in the Social Hall at 7:30 this morning by Bishop McKim. Deck sports shuffle board, Tennis, golf, pool are in full swing.

This surely has been a hectic Sunday, and one cannot help wondering why and what it is all about and whether or not it is the evidence of a grossly declining civilization.

Holy Communion at 7:30 a. m.

Deck sports of all kind.

Services at 11:00 o' clock this morning.

Dancing during 7:30 o' clock dinner.

Motion pictures 2:00 to 5:30 p. m.

Look, one thinks it over, then stop and meditate, and figure out if one can see the cause of the difference of the observation of the day now, as noted above and say, even 40 years ago, when no work was being, cooking and only the necessary chores were performed and the order of the day was Sunday school, and Church in the morning and services at night. One can say which is wrong or which is right, or which is best for the progress and up-lift of humanity.

It is Sunday night when we retire and on account of the accumulated loss of time since leaving the East, we lose one day, and thus awaken Tuesday morning!

ABOARD THE U. S. FISHWING CRAB
 en route to Yokohama, Japan.

March 12, 1929

Dear Liu:

Well here we are on the way back to the Orient. we left Washington February 18th., and came by way of Los Angeles, California to San Francisco, California and left there March 1st. We are now about half way between Honolulu and Yokohama, Japan where we are ^{to} scheduled to arrive on the morning of the 18th. As soon as practicable after landing we will go up to Tokyo and arrange for making headquarters there at least until we can get acquainted officially and learn what part of the country we should first get to work in.

Our present plans contemplate a stay of a full year in Japan and Chosen (Korea) and in the spring or early summer of 1930 we will get into Northeastern China and make headquarters in Mukden, at least for a while, later in the season we will likely move headquarters to Peiren and remain there until fall and then hope to get over to Peking and be there during the winter of 1930-1. From there we will likely work south to Hanking, Shanghai, Nan Kow, Hong Kong and then to Taiwan (Formosa) where we may spend the winter of 1931-2 from there we will likely go to Singapore, Penang, Java, Sumatra and Ceylon then back to America by England.

We are wondering if you and the other two boys, Yey and Gow would like to be with us while we are in China at least until we are ready to start south from Peking. Please

let us know about this and in case Gou and Yen cannot come with us let us know if you can get another good cook and house boy in their place. also let us know your price and what each of the boys will want per month for their services. They and you as before to feed your selves. There are five of us in the party. Mr. and Mrs. Morse and their small daughter and Ruth, Jins wife and myself

The work will be along the same lines as that we did before, when you were with Jin and I.

We may want you to meet us at the border between Japan and Manchuria or certainly at Mukden, but we can decide later about this and let you know when we know more about what you can do and what we will be able to do. In fact there is a possibility that I may get to Peking this fall, if so I can then complete arrangements with you in case you are in a position to come with us when we get into China. I am expecting one of the men from the office, Mr. C. C. Thomas to join us in Japan this fall and after we have inspected the perislaons in Japan and Korea we will get over to Peking to inspect the perislaons in the Western Hills. We will want to install the thermometer that I wrote to you about some months ago, I have it with me, in one of the beds either in the Wanku or Po Li district. This will depend upon conditions. It might be well for you/ to keep in touch with these

localities so as to determine when the time comes which is the better to work in. In case I get to Peking this fall we can arrange definitely about you and the boys joining us when we get ready.

I believe that I wrote to you about the 300 pound shipment of "Tiger Paw" chestnuts which reached Washington some time before we left. They arrived in excellent condition and I again want to congratulate you on the way they were handled and packed. Just as we were leaving San Francisco I received a letter advising of the receipt at Washington of the recent shipment of 200 pounds of "Tiger Paw" chestnuts. They advised that while they were in very good condition they were not quite so good as the former shipment. Many thanks for your care in handling these shipments and also for your trouble in getting the nuts for us. I copy the following from a letter from Mr. Julian Arnold under date of January 16, 1929 which I consider a high complement and feel sure that you will appreciate.

"I wish to commend the expeditious and thorough manner in which Mr. Liu handled this whole matter. His work and attitude were most commendable"

We sure wish that you could speak Japanese for if you could we would have arranged to have had you meet us in Yokohama and helped us with our work in Japan and Korea.

All of the party join me in kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

Dorsett and Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

Negative #43173.



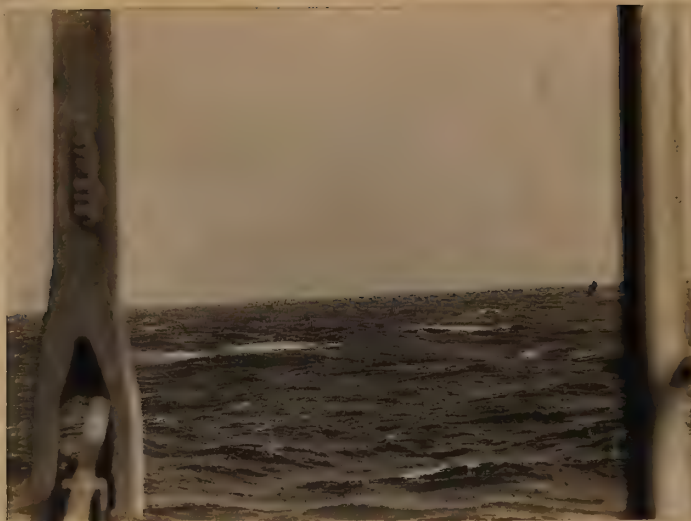
#43173. Looking aft at stern at sea.

Negative #43174.



#43174. Same as 43173.

Negative #43175.



#43175. Looking to starboard from the aft deck in this direction the ocean does not appear so rough as we find it.

Negative #43176.



#43176. Another view of the rough sea, looking aft from the aft deck of the S. S. F. resident Grant.

TUESDAY MARCH 12, 1929

We have dropped one day from our traveling time made up from the setting back of the clock from the time we left home at Washington, D.C. Yesterday was Sunday and this morning Tuesday, Monday the 11 has apparently dropped into the ocean to be picked up and reinstated in the calendar when we return.

The weather is beautiful and the ocean without white-caps and comparatively little swell. I have written a letter to Peter Liu the interpreter we had in China in 1924-6 telling him of the safe arrival of the "Tiger Paw" chestnuts and asking if he will be able to come with us when we get ready to get over into Northeastern China this spring a year. Also asked him to find out if Cow and Yen will be able to work for us as before. A copy of this letter precedes this record of March 12, 1929.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 13, 1929
 ** *****

A long steamer trip, we think all will agree is not inductive to industry but rather to relaxation and late sleeping. As a result, it was 7.00 this morning before we were up but even so, we were then one hour ahead of breakfast. The sky was overcast and by the time breakfast was over and all got on deck it was raining hard and deck golf and tennis had to be abandoned on account of ~~the~~ heavy down-pour of

the down-pour of rain, the other deck sports, however were proceeded with, shuffle board, quits, deck table golf and deck base ball. This last is a new one to us and is really a very

shows the deck
of a ball and
filled with
would answer



or better, if a bag pitched falls in the centre circle, clear of the lines it counts a home run and if it falls in any one of the segments of the octagon and clear of the lines it counts as noted in the octagon in which it falls and remains. If the bag lies on a line it is counted a strike. The bags are pitched from a base line about 10 feet distant from the diamond. Players really get very much excited over this game and it creates a lot of fun even for those who are not actually taking part in the game.

March 13, continued.

Had quite a pleasant talk with Dr. Roy C. Andrews about his work in the Gobi Desert. He spoke finding there, on one of the small valleys, which they came across, a large number of wild asses and other animals. Apparently they had good pastorage there and upon investigation he said that they found the valley quite thickly covered with an alfalfa. He was not able to tell us very much else about this find. We hope to again have the pleasure of conversing with him before we leave the steamer at Yokohama.

We told him about Vitacolor and he seemed much interested and expressed a desire to see our camera and learn more about the process at a later time. He said that he was trying to write a series of articles for the "Saturday Evening Post" and that he was finding it quite difficult to do on the boat.

It appears to us that the majority of the passengers aboard are missionaries, and of those as we have gotten acquainted with appear to be very nice people indeed.

Mr. Taizo Oishi who is returning from the States is interested in Fish and fisheries. He is located at Osaka and expressed himself as being very desirous of assisting us in our work in any way that he can and requested that when we get to Osaka that we look him up, which we will surely try to do. We also met today Mr. W. C. Jenkins, who boarded the ship at Honolulu, he is on his way back to China to close up his work. He has been associated with the Tung-Oil business in China and when he returns to the States he thinks that he will try and get in with the commercial co. who are developing

this industry in North Florida. We hope to have another chance to talk with this gentleman so as to get more information about this industry in China. He told us that the trees grow among the rocks on the hill sides and that the only expense the production of the oil is to the Chinese is the gathering of the nuts, extraction of the oil and its transportation to market.

Tonight is the date set for the masquerade ball. In so far as we know thus far, Ruth is the only one of our part who contemplates participating in the festivities. She is to appear as one of the daughters of one of the old Manchu rulers. It will no doubt be a brilliant affair and we may likely have something more to say on this subject later in the evening.

The evenings festivities passed off very nicely and all appeared to enjoy the occasion. Some of the costumes were very nice and quite original. The dining room was gaily decorated and music and dancing accompanied the dinner and extended well into the evening.

During the day we were presented with a request for personal identification information on a sheet of who's who on behalf of the Japanese government. A filled out copy of the sheet requesting the information follows. Similar sheets were filled out by Mr. and Mrs. Morse and by Ruth and handed to the Purser, Mr. J. L. Moore during the day.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE
AMERICAN MAIL LINE.

*****OOO*****

The following information is requested by the Japanese
Immigration Authorities of all passengers arriving in Yokohama.
Final port of destination Yokohama

Class of passenger First Cabin No 5

Name of ship President Grant

Arriving Yokohama March 18

1. Name in full, P.H. Dorsett.
2. Sex male Age, within about a month of 67
3. Nationality United States of America.
4. Place of birth Carlinville, Macoupin Co. Ill.
5. Profession Agricultural Explorer.
Special,
Passport Number Special passport #3874
or
6. Certificate, when & where issued, Feb, 6, '29 Washington, D.C.
of
Nationality, " " visaed (Japanese) 2-7-29 " "
7. Permanent Residence, Glenn Dale, Maryland.
8. Port of Embarkation, San Francisco, California.
9. Object in coming to Japan, Agric. Exploration and Agr. Study.
and Chosen.
10. Destination & duration of stay, Plan to spend a year in Japan/
address % U.S. American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan.
11. Residence in Japan, In the vicinity of Tokyo for a while, /
12. Whether ever before in Japan, if so when and where,
only en route 1924 & 1926.
13. What rank, if in Army or Navy
14. Whether any friend in Japan; if so name and address,
Mr. R. Kent Beattie, % U. S. AMERICAN EMBASSY,
Tokyo, Japan.

Signature Signed (P. H. Dorsett)

Mr. Morse, Mrs. Morse, Ruth and myself made out
these papers.

Dorsett March 19, 1929

THURSDAY MARCH 14, 1929.

Thus far the weather and sea has been fine and the passengers are getting much more lively and also are Morse's and the Dorsett's for all appear to be getting their sea legs.

Today Mrs George E. Happer of Danville, Va., had a stroke of paralysis, which we understand looks as though it might be serious. We learned that there has been 3 deaths among the steerage passengers since we sailed from San Francisco, California, one Chinese and two Japanese.

We handle the information requested by the Japanese Custom's authorities at Yokohama, Japan, relative to WHO'S WHO to the pirser today, he looked it over and replied O. K.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1929

During the night we headed into quite a heavy sea and this morning the ship is pitching badly and shipping quantities of water over her bow when she noses into the heavy swells. When the waves break against the sides of the ship it sounds as though they were caving them in and the seas would rush in. The boat quivers, shakes and squeaks and then heads into another huge swell and again the waves break against the sides and it is all gone over again. The constant repetition of this during the night and throughout the day became very monotonous to the majority of the passengers and they look forlorn and dejected, the Morse's, with the exception of Margaret were sick and the

Friday March 15, continued.

Dorsetts, even old man Dorsett, who is supposed to be a pretty good sailor does not feel any too good, in fact did little or no work throughout the day, except to make out the Japanese Customs Declaration and a list of all books as requested by Japanese Custom's authorities at Yokohama. We made a few pictures of the sea, both with the still camera and the Eyemo motion picture camera, using the colored picture attachment.

We run off about 35 feet of colored pictures, using 11 and 16 stop. All pictures were taken from the aft deck because it was impossible to get a picture of the waves and spray breaking over the bow on account of the spray which covered the lense and wet the camera and operator. We hope to know what we got in some of the still pictures by tomorrow, for we are having them developed aboard ship and they are promised for tomorrow. For the colored motion pictures we will have to wait until the rest of the 100 foot role is exposed and we can return it to the Vitacolor Laboratory at Los Angeles, Cal. for development and hear from them.

Dr. Stuart MacD Polson, a round the world passenger who was called in consultation with the ships Dr. and Surgeon, Dr. C. E. Reddick, advised us this morning of the second attack of Mrs. Happer and her non recovery from it. Only three days ago she was in the dining room apparently hale and hearty and today she is a corpa. This totals 4 deaths aboard, that we have heard of, since sailing from San Francisco.

The data for the Japanese customs officers follows, also any of the pictures which prove to be worth while.

IMPORTANT

From the "RADIO NEWS" March 15, 1929.

.....

"The Yokohama Customs authorities have requested that all passengers on ships arriving in Yokohama from foreign countries make a complete list of books they are bringing into Japan, showing on the Customs Declaration, the name of the book, the author and the language in which it is written, to be presented to the Custom's upon arrival at this port".

*****ooOoo*****

List of Books.

Standard Desk dictionary, Funk and Wagnalls.	English.
Pocket Dictionary, Chauncey Goodrich,	English & Chinese.
Color Standards, Ridgway,	English.
Fiscal Regulations, U. S. Department of Agriculture.	
Botanical Survey of Formosa, B. Nayata,	English.
Hand book of China, C. Crew.	"
Guid to China 1924.	"
Chinese Commercial Hand Book. U.S. Dept. Commerce.	English.
Naturalist in western China, 2 Vol. T.H. Wilson,	"
Vegetable kingdoms, Hogg.	"
Gardeners Dictionary, Johnson.	"
Guide, Netherlands East India & British Malay,	"
Treasury of Botany, 2 Vol.	"
Phillips Commercial Map of China.	"
Notes on Economic Botany of China.	"
Commercial Atlas of China.	"
Field and Florist Botany, Gray's.	"
American Photography.	"
Hand book of Japan, Murray's	"
Pocket atlas of the world.	"
Practical Cinematography, Tabot.	"
Commercial travelers Guide.	Manchuria
Guide Book, Official, Eastern Asia, 3 Vol, Japan and/	"
Motion Picture Photography for Amateurs.	"
Fruit Culture in Japan, T. I. Kida.	"
Usefull Plants of Japan, 4 Vol.	Japanese and

Pamphlets and miscellaneous papers.

Tourist Guid to Shanghai,	"
Guid to China.	"
Botanical garden at Tjibodas, Java	"
Agricultural Missions on China.	Dorsett
Persimmons in the Vacinity of Peking. Cir. 149 Dorsett's/	"
The Dramatic Carrear of 2 Plant Hunters, Fairchild	"
Gardens for Plant Breeding.	"
New Plant Immigrants.	"
The Plant Introduction Gardens of the Dept. Agr. Dorsett"	"

China A Fruitful Field For Plant Exploration, F.W. Meyer
 Two Expeditions After Living Plants, Fairchild, English
 An Historic Orange Tree. B.T. Galloway,
 Naturalized Plant Aliens.
 Plant Hunting in Northeastern China, Dorsett.
 National development of plant introduction."
 Plant Hunting with the camera. Dorsett.
 Sight seeing in Hong Kong.
 Foreign Agricultural Explorations,
 The Annals of the Tooth Relic.
 Flora of Chieushan, Aga.
 Book of shrubs, A. C. Hottis
 Book of good cheer, J. M. Mason

In view of such a request as this from a foreign
 nation it is self evident that an important feature
 when packing to list the books and periodicals and
 their authors. We made a list but did not in all
 cases give the authors. This is important. If we
 had not listed the books and pamphlets we have with
 us it would not have been possible to have made up
 this list without unpacking our trunks. If we have
 the freedom of the port this list may not be so im-
 portant and yet we believe that nothing will be lost
 in submitting this list with our declaration.

Signed Dorsett and
 Morse.

Agricultural Explorers. March
 18, 1929.

The storm continued throughout the night and is on in full force today. It has been so severe that we are now a half a day or more late and may loose enough more time on its account to make our arrival in Yokohama, Tuesday in place of Monday morning.

The passengers appear to be feeling the effects of the rough weather and the pitch and roll of the steamer. I for one have fet mean and not at all like doing anything and Mr. and Mrs. Morse look badly, both have been sick, Ruth is holding up nicely and does not seem to bother very much. Neither she care very much for the ships food, we do not find but very few of the dishes appetizing. We think that it must be due to the way in which they are prepared. We do not care for the seasoning and the meats and fish, perhaps are cooked in some kind of cooking oil, at any rate few of the dishes served, since we came aboard appeal to us and even the coffee does not taste good. There is a possibility that some of this is due to our condition on account of the roughness of the weather but we feel pretty sure that it is not all due to this cause.

Neither Ruth or I are musicians, but it seems to us that what we have and are continuing to have is very poor. both at the noon and evening meal and also on deck for dancing.

Today in addition to very rough going we have had rain, sleet and hail, as well as clouds and sunshine, we tried a few more still pictures of ocean views today and if any of them or worth while they will follow.

Tonight was the Captain's dinner to the passengers embarking at Yokohama, Japan.

The diningroom was gaily decorated and a special feast was served with throwing confetti, balloons, poppers etc. They also provided a special musical program and there was dancing during the dinner and after the feast.

It is now 9.25 pm, the ocean is very much calmer and the traveling on the steamer decidedly more comfortable. The young people, for the most part are still dancing on the upper deck and perhaps will be for some little while yet. As this is the last Captains dinner that we are likely to attend for some time we are including in todays report one of the menu's as a reminder of the event and also as a souvenir of the trip across.

We overlooked reporting in our notes for Thursday March 14th., a most interesting talk by. Dr. David Yui, member and leader of the Council and Executive Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and also General Secretary of the China Y. M. C. A. He gave us most interesting and optimistic talk on "The New China Under Construction". The following are some of the more important statements made during the course of his talk.

He stated that the third meeting of the Institute will be held in Tokyo in October 1930 and it is expected that representatives from large numbers of countries will be assembled at that meeting, and the nationalists are hoping for satisfactory results from this meeting.

Dr. Yui does not think there is much chance for very much more civil war in China, and that civil wars will be less and less possible in China from now on. He said further

SATURDAY MARCH 16, CONTINUED.

that heretofore the War Lords each had their own armies and could war with each other at will but that now the majority of them had surrendered their armies to the Nationalist Government and that it and it alone would conduct such wars as might have to be waged, or to that effect. China, the speaker said, now has 200,000 soldiers and that the Nationalist Government intended to reduce this number by 50% just as soon as adjustments to look after them could be arranged so that they would not have to become bandits.

The Dr. apparently realizes at least some, if not all of the difficulties of reconstruction, for he said that, "It is much easier to destroy than it is to reconstruct". He remarked that the Central National Government was trying to build up a strong Central Government. There are 10 Ministers in the Cabinet, and of these 5 were educated in the United States, and that 6 of the number are Christians and of these 2 are Y.M.C.A. leaders.

Foreign countries are showing friendly attitudes to the New China and are concluding new treaties. The treaties of Extra Territoriality are being considered and Chinese themselves are assuming more active measures regarding Chinese development than has ever been the case before. He gave the following as some of the ideals which the New China plans and hopes for.

The building up of a Government which will be honest.
Coeducation.

Universal education.

Development of research and scientific development.

The Dr. remarked that 80% of the Chinese are today farmers

and laborers and that their condition today is very bad it is the Nationalist governments hope and desire that the condition of these people may be improved.

The New Chinas desire is to uphold religious freedom. The New China, it is hoped will respect brotherly love. It is the desire of the New China, to win for her self a place in the family of nations.

In concluding the Dr. said. China owes a great deal to the American people for the introduction and establishment of the Y.M.C.A. in China. The Dr. outlined the main lines of work of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. for China under the three following cardinal heads.

- 1 Character building. We place this as most important.
- 2 Citizenship training. The Dr. expressed himself as fully realizing the danger involved in this, but they are striving to test and overcome them.
- 3 The promotion of international understanding and good will.

Altogether the talk was most interesting and entertaining. The ideals of the New China are to be commended. The Dr. apparently is very optimistic. However, time alone can show how well the New China will succeed in this mighty task of the RECONSTRUCTION OF CHINA and the results of their achievements.

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SUNDAY MARCH 17, 1929.

Owing to the fact that "The Grant Gazette" is a special and last number of the ships RADIO news, we are including a copy in this report as a feature of education and interest.

It remains cloudy with occasional showers of rain; and sea is still rough, however it is some better than it was for the past three days for which, apparently all aboard are quite thankful.. Some of the lost time has been recovered, but it still remains to see if we arrive on schedule time, The guess now is that we will not arrive at Yokohama until about noon and more likely not before sometime after lunch.

Every one aboard are feeling better today and if the weather continues calm for the remainder of the voyage we feel sure that all will be delighted. Every one aboard appear anxious to again get ashore. Some who are scheduled to continue to Kobe and further are getting off at Yokohama tomorrow and taking the train to Kobe in place of proceeding by boat.

Most of the passengers who are booked for Yokohama are packing today preparatory to getting ashore tomorrow, Ruth and I will pack in the morning.

Tokyo, Japan,
Sunday March 17, 1929.

Dear Mr. Dorsett & Mr. Morse,

I regret to say that a bad boil in my nose has prevented me from welcoming you this morning. But my Japanese Assistant Mr. Yasuo Kurihara will be there and this will be an introduction of him to you.

Mr. Kurihara can bring you to the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo even more efficiently than I can. I hope that when a doctor gets thru with my nose tomorrow morning it will heal rapidly & I will soon be able to help you.

We will see you at the hotel and greet all of you heartily.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) R. Kent Beattie.

MONDAY MARCH 18, 1929.

When we awoke this morning about 5.30 we were in sight of land. Some few who were up early and out on deck got a glimpse of ~~the~~ But this was only for a brief time for by 7 or 8 oclock the land on either side of the long pull to the harbor of Yokohama was obscured by a dense fog. Thus practically all of the beauty and pleasure of getting into the harbor was lost.

The Doctor and passport officials got aboard about 11 oclock and by about one we were docked and baggage was being removed and passengers were getting aboard. We were met aboard by Mr. Yasuo Kurihara who brought a letter from Dr. R. Kent Beattie expressing his regrets that he, and Mrs. Beattie on account of his being laid up with a boil in his nose, could not meet us, but that Mr. Yasuo Kurihara would assist us with our baggage and in any other way possible and would accompany us to the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. Two other gentlemen, Americans, also met us. Mr. and Mrs.

and Mr. McClauser

The two gentlemen and lady remained with us until we were ready to leave for Tokyo. Mr. Kurihara was of very great assistance to us in clearing through Customs. If they had any instructions about our arrival the Customs Officer who handled our baggage apparently was not familiar with them. However with the papers we had and the explanations made by Mr. Kurihara, ^{we} he, after having us open one trunk, passed all of our hand baggage and trunks and by 3 P.M. we were aboard of the Imperial Hotel Bus and on our way from Yokohama to Tokyo.

Monday, March 18, 1929 continued.

The bus ride from Yokohama to Tokyo, some 30 miles or more, was most interesting and pleasant, and greatly enjoyed by the entire party.

The Hotel Imperial is centrally located and most unique and interesting. The building is rather low, 3 stories, but spread out over a lot of ground. It is built of, what we take to be brown coral rock. We do not know its type of architecture, but the entire building inside and out is unique and fascinating, and the lighting arrangement is most fascinating.

There is a large dining room and a wonderful grill. The meals are very good indeed, and the service is quite satisfactory. The rooms range from Yen 6.00 per day upward, with a 10% discount if occupied for more than a month. The meals are a la carte and appear to us to be quite reasonable.

Our luggage which we turned over to the Hotel porter at Yokohama, arrived about 4:30 p. m.. we had the official baggage stored in the Hotel baggage room.

As soon as we can decide what we are going to do and can secure quarters, this will be changed. (Baggage, official).

If we can secure suitable quarters in which to live and establish our laboratory and working quarters, we will get them as soon as possible. However, Dr. R. West Peattie, who has been out here for 12 months or so, appears to think such an arrangement will not be possible. If this proves to be true, we will have to make other arrangements.

DOLLAR STEAM SHIP LINE

AMERICAN MAIL LINE

BAGGAGE DECLARATION.

S.S. President Grant.

Date March 18, 1929.

Trunks . Hand Packages, Bags, etc. Other Packages, Total. Pcs

19

5 5

3

27

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Exploration
(Dorsett and Morse in ch. CONTINUED.)

Baggage

number . Description of articles Quantities Value . . Duty.

1
No numb personal effects and wearing app
apparel, & 1 portable type-
writer, official

" 2 hand bags, personal effects and
wearing apparel. 2 small cameras.

" Graphlex camera, personal but
used in official work.

" Kymo, hand action picture camera
official.

" 1 Tin box photographic film, offic

" 1 Bale of trees, official.

" 1 Bundel of American persimmon seeds

" 1 Box (small paper) of Am.
persimmon seed, official

" 1 Cloth covered box, containing
tent pole

1 to 18
Trunks. official supplies and equipment
required in connection with
American Agricultural Exploration
work in the Orient and Dutch East
Indies.

FREEDOM OF THE PORT was requested
early in February through the State Department at
Washington, D.C.

I certify the above declaration, itemized list of each trunk supplied,
to be correct and true

INSTRUCTIONS.

In Japanese.

1. A declaration is required of every passenger, but the senior member of the entire family, if their baggage is placed together, may declare.
2. The description of articles should be stated for each piece of baggage.
3. Necessary and appropriate wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects, actually owned by the passenger, and intended for his or her own wear and use, may be declared as personal effects.
4. All other articles in their baggage or on their person must be declared (household effects, footstools, cigars and cigarettes, tools of trade, articles owned by others, or intended for others or for sale or for business or professional use are among the items to be declared).
5. Cigars, cigarettes, tobacco & liquors must be declared.

DUTY FREE.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Cigars (regardless of size) | 50 |
| 2. Cigarettes | 100 |
| 3. Cut tobacco | 300 grams |

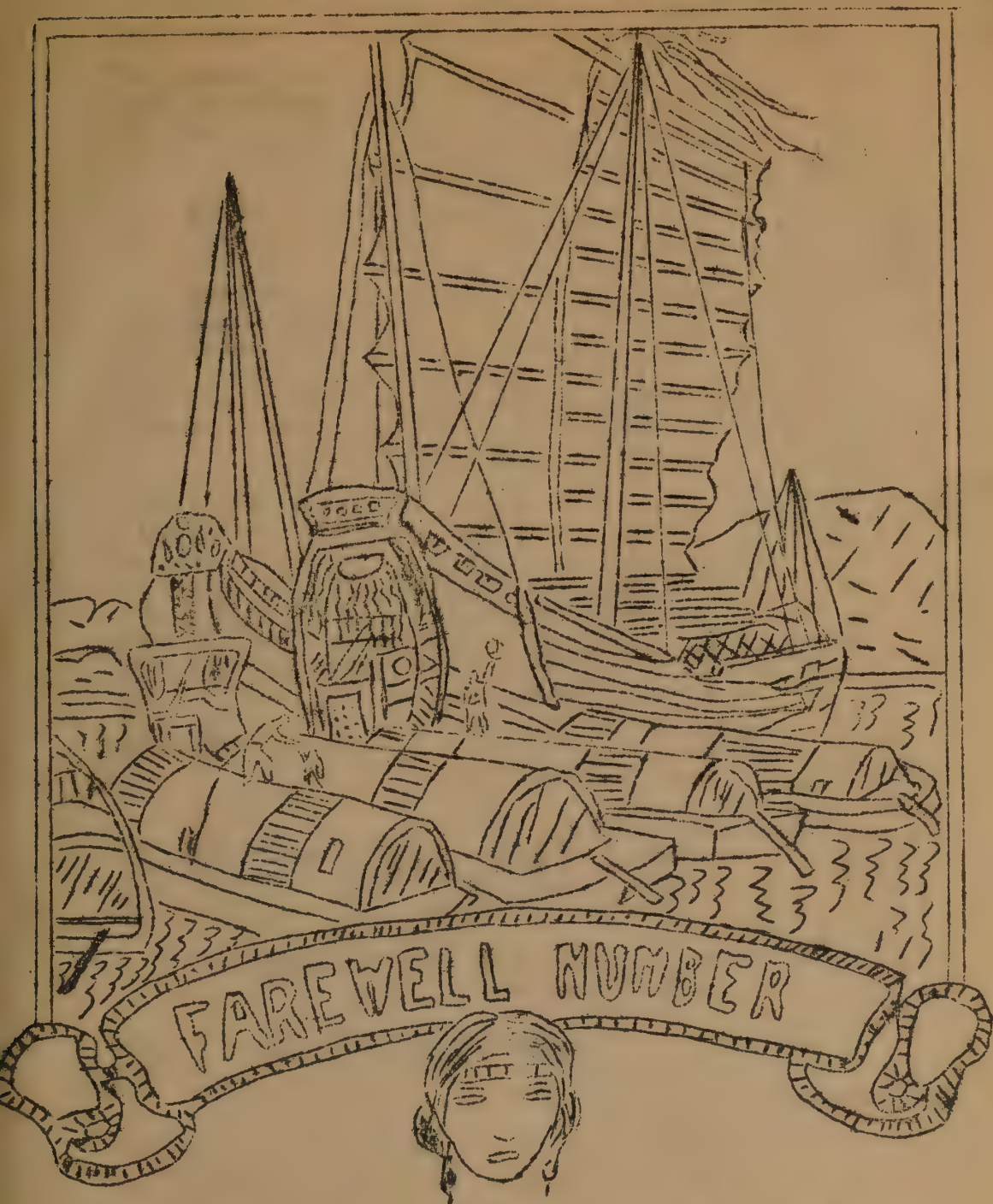
Passengers must not import more than the following.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| 1. cigars (regardless of size) | 300 |
| 2. cigarettes | 800 |
| 3. cut tobacco | 2 lbs |

6. plants and fresh fruit must be examined by the plant quarantine officer.
7. The importation of fire arms and gun powder should be accompanied by the license issued by prefectural authorities.

"THE GRANT GAZETTE"

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PRESIDENT — GRANT

CAPTAIN M. M. JENSEN
COMMANDER

VOY. 17 W

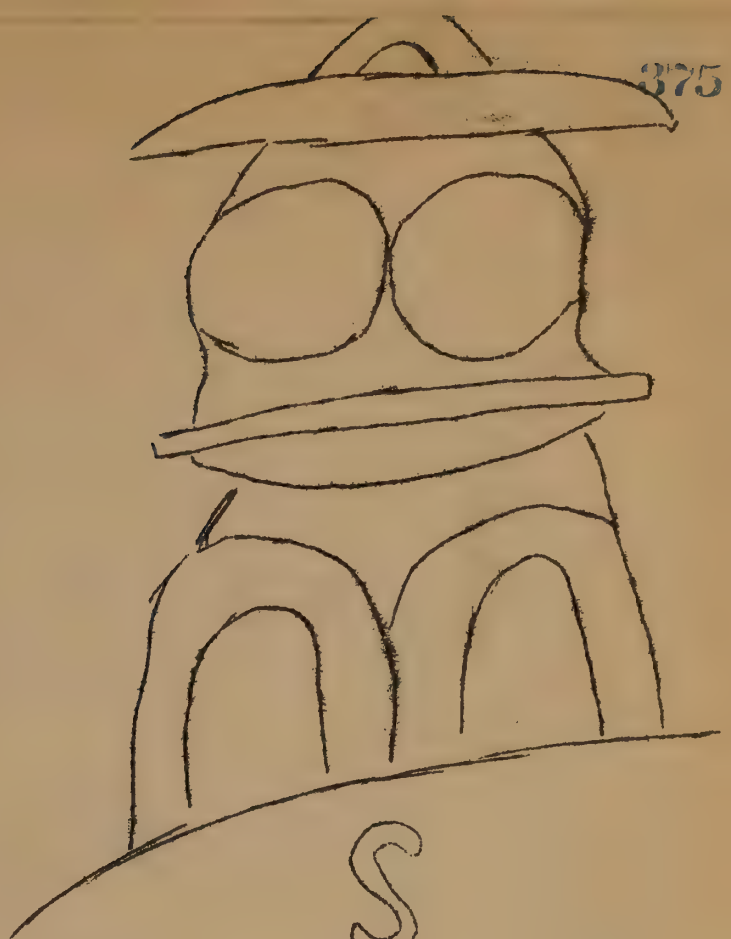
1911

Y O K O H A M A

Andrews, Dr. Roy Chapman
 Baker, Mr. P.A.
 Broderick, Mr. E.R.
 Dorsett, Mr. H.P.
 Dorsett, Miss Ruth.
 Eano, Mr. I.
 Ives, Rev & Mrs. H.G.
 Kaiser, Mr. Charles
 Kuhn, Miss's Florence & Anna
 Leigh, Mr. C.W.
 Lamson, Mr. D.
 Letchworth, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. C .
 Lamond, Mr. H.C.
 Lynch, Miss Mary.
 Marsicano, Miss Mary
 Marsicano Mr. Frank
 Marsicano, Miss Josephine
 Marsicano, Miss Lillian
 Marsicano, Miss Charlotte.
 Morse, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Morse, Miss Margaret.
 McKim, Bishop John A.
 McNulty, Miss Judith
 Oishi, Mr. T.
 Polson, Dr. Stuart
 Pila, Mr. & Mrs. Pierre
 Robnette, Miss Willie
 Smith, Rev. & Mrs. P.A.
 Smith, Miss Frances
 Smith, Miss Janet
 Sweeney, Miss Helen
 Teaze, ^Mr. Stewart J.
 Whiting, Mr. & Mrs. Perry.

K O B E

MacCausland Miss Isabelle
 Seely, Mr. & Mrs. James M.
 Thomann Mr. & Mrs. Ernest F.



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SHANGHAI

377

.Cameron, Mrs. Frances
Happer, Mrs. Geo. D.
Happer, Mrs. Mary T.
Hudec, Mr. L.
Jenkins, Mr. W.O.
Meyers, Mr. Paul W.
Miner, Mrs. Valentine S.
Minor, Col. Sydney W.
Mokrejs Mr. J.J.
Reaves, Rev. & Mrs. H.L.
Reaves, Mstrs. Henry & James
Shaw, Mr. Arthur W.
Wernay, Mrs. Lucie

Worley, Rev. & Mrs. Harry
Worley, Miss Claragene
Worley, Mustrs James & H.Wiltsie.
Yui, Dr. David Z.

HONGKONG

Bird, Capt. Jesse A.

Worley, Mrs. Prudence.



MONILA



Barbon, Mrs. Thomas
 Belsley, Mr. Amos
 Belsley, Mrs. Amos
 Claves, Miss Margaret
 Cothran Mrs. J.H.
 Daly, Mrs. N.C.
 Greenfield, Mrs. Ellen
 Greenfield, Mastr Philip
 Greenfeild, Miss Rosemary
 Guyss, Mr. B.W.
 Hopkins, Mr. J.M.
 Hopkins, Mrs. J.M.
 Hoyt, Mrs. E.H.
 LaChappelle, Mr. Arthur.
 LaChappelle, Mrs. Arthur
 Roots, Mr. F.L.
 Sears, Mrs. S. A.
 Stone, Mr. Wm. A.
 Stone, Mrs. Wm. A.
 Thomas, Dr. Montgomery
 Thomas, Mrs. Montgomery
 Thomas, Miss Helen
 Yaptinchay, Mr. F.G.



1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of a solution of the system of equations (1) for a given set of initial conditions. It is shown that the system of equations (1) has a unique solution for a given set of initial conditions if the functions $f_i(x, y, z, t)$ are continuous and satisfy the Lipschitz condition.

2. In the second part of the paper, the problem of the existence of a solution of the system of equations (1) for a given set of initial conditions is solved by the method of successive approximations. It is shown that the system of equations (1) has a unique solution for a given set of initial conditions if the functions $f_i(x, y, z, t)$ are continuous and satisfy the Lipschitz condition.

3. In the third part of the paper, the problem of the existence of a solution of the system of equations (1) for a given set of initial conditions is solved by the method of successive approximations. It is shown that the system of equations (1) has a unique solution for a given set of initial conditions if the functions $f_i(x, y, z, t)$ are continuous and satisfy the Lipschitz condition.

4. In the fourth part of the paper, the problem of the existence of a solution of the system of equations (1) for a given set of initial conditions is solved by the method of successive approximations. It is shown that the system of equations (1) has a unique solution for a given set of initial conditions if the functions $f_i(x, y, z, t)$ are continuous and satisfy the Lipschitz condition.

5. In the fifth part of the paper, the problem of the existence of a solution of the system of equations (1) for a given set of initial conditions is solved by the method of successive approximations. It is shown that the system of equations (1) has a unique solution for a given set of initial conditions if the functions $f_i(x, y, z, t)$ are continuous and satisfy the Lipschitz condition.

NOTICES

Quarantine

When this vessel arrives at quarantine Monday Morning, the Japanese doctor will want to see ALL passengers regardless of destination. Passengers are requested to answer promptly when they hear the assembly gong, and to muster on the Promenade dock. This will take but a few minutes, and until all passengers have been accounted for, the vessel will not be permitted to proceed to the dock.

Passports.

Following the medical inspection and while the vessel is proceeding to the dock, the Immigration Officials will hold passport inspection in the Smoking Room. Whether you have a passport or not the Inspector will insist on seeing you.

Bar and Laundry Chits

A statement of all Bar, Radio, and other chits will be sent to the rooms of all passengers disembarking at Yokohama. Payment may be made at the Purser's Office after 3:00 P.M. today.

Hotels and Baggage

Hotels catering to the European trade send porters to the ship under a "runner", who will take charge of your baggage. Make sure that he knows how many pieces you have, and where they are, in the Baggage Room or Stateroom. DEMAND A RECEIPT FOR ALL YOUR BAGGAGE TURNED OVER TO A RUNNER OR EXPRESS MAN.

Allowing for dutiable baggage, the porter will take everything through to your hotel.

DON'T FORGET TO DECLARE YOUR BOOKS, SHOW NAME, AUTHOR, AND LANGUAGE IN WHICH IT IS WRITTEN

S H I P N E W S

Clocks were retarded 26 minutes last night.

The Shuffleboard Tournament was won by Mr. F.L.Roots, and Miss Janet Smith.
The Pin Quoits tournament was won by Mr. F.G.Yaptinchay.

RADIO NEWS

London, England, March, 16th, 1929:

The Exchange Telegraph Co. today, says there has been announced officialy at Rome, that General Umberto Nobile, commander of the ill-fated Italia Expedition, has resigned his rank and office. The resignations were accepted.

Stockholm, Sweden, March 16th, 1929:

One of Royalties loveliest is to be a bride it is rumored. Princess Ingrid, of Sweden, 19, is reported affianced to Crown Prince Frederick, of Denmark, 30.

New York, N.Y., March 15th, 1929:

Jack Dempsey is thinking of buying an airplane in Detroit. Gene Tunney is only two pounds above the weight be carried to the canvas with the Chicago long count. The information comes from returning tourists who met him on a Mediterranean cruise; they found him affable, he patronized the gym constantly.

Wilmington, Delaware, March 16th, 1929:

Four men who held up and robbed workmen of pay envelopes are to receive forty lashes each at the whipping post in addition to prison terms.

Alexandria. March 16th, 1929:

A mans home has ceased to be his castle since the prohibition law went into effect and is as open as a dog house in the opinion of Justice W.S. Snodgrass. He expressed that opinion in police court after hearing the argument for a Negro couple charged with improper conduct who contended they had been arrested illegally because the police man who took them into custody entered their house looking for another person and did not have a warrant for them. They were fined fifteen dollars and costs each.

Washington, D.C., March 16th, 1929:

Charles Dawes has been mentioned for Ambassador to England.

Vienna, Austria, March 16th, 1929:

All Austria has been deeply moved by the triple tragedt of the beautiful actress, Helen Nesch, her two year old son and her mother, all of whom were found dead today of asphyxiation. Unrequitted love for Prince Ernest Windischgraetz, grandson of the late Emperor Franz Josef was the apparent cause.

the first of these is the fact that the number of species is not proportional to the area of the region.

The second fact is that the number of species is not proportional to the length of the boundary.

The third fact is that the number of species is not proportional to the volume of the region.

The fourth fact is that the number of species is not proportional to the area of the boundary.

The fifth fact is that the number of species is not proportional to the length of the boundary.

The sixth fact is that the number of species is not proportional to the volume of the region.

The seventh fact is that the number of species is not proportional to the area of the boundary.

The eighth fact is that the number of species is not proportional to the length of the boundary.

The ninth fact is that the number of species is not proportional to the volume of the region.

The tenth fact is that the number of species is not proportional to the area of the boundary.

The eleventh fact is that the number of species is not proportional to the length of the boundary.

The twelfth fact is that the number of species is not proportional to the volume of the region.

The thirteenth fact is that the number of species is not proportional to the area of the boundary.

The fourteenth fact is that the number of species is not proportional to the length of the boundary.

The fifteenth fact is that the number of species is not proportional to the volume of the region.

The sixteenth fact is that the number of species is not proportional to the area of the boundary.

The seventeenth fact is that the number of species is not proportional to the length of the boundary.

The eighteenth fact is that the number of species is not proportional to the volume of the region.

The nineteenth fact is that the number of species is not proportional to the area of the boundary.

The twentieth fact is that the number of species is not proportional to the length of the boundary.

Mexico City, March 16th, 1929:

General Aguirre, rebel commander was executed in Sonora. Rebel forces yield to Federals at Torreon, the rebel stronghold. and rebel forces between Torreon and Saltillo were said to be in disorderly retreat as vanguard skirmishes, or what is expected to be the decisive battle of the revolution were fought. General Saturnine Cedilla, commanding the army which is advancing on Torreon from the south, reported that he had captured four thousand rebel soldiers on troop trains, and was in contact with the forces of General Gonzalo Escobar, the defending General of Torreon. Federal army aviators, examining the ground between Saltillo and Torreon said that the rebel forces in that territory were in disorderly retreat. Conditions along the Border were quiet.

Berlin, Germany, March 16th, 1929:

The world's largest ball was held here last night when 2,000 beggars sat down to a secret banquet of sumptuous food and champagne. Two dance orchestras were engaged. Admission was only granted to men producing a beggars license and giving an elaborate password.

San Pedro, Calif. March 16th, 1929:

A "pirate" boat, the first in many years to sail into this southern harbor, were anchored here today, its "buccaneer crew" in jail and the ship itself under the armed threat of a Coast Guard cutter. The vessel the "Cuyamac" was captured by Coast Guard cutters eight miles off the Lower California Coast, below Ensenada.

Greenville, S.C., March 16th, 1929:

A tornado was reported to have swept down on this community killing eight persons, injuring a large number and doing much property damage.

Daytona, Beach, Fla. March 16th, 1929:

Major Seagrave, British racing driver who set a new worlds record here this week, announced today that he had retired from auto racing.

New York, N.Y. March 16th, 1929:

Paulino Uzcudun, Spanish Heavyweight Contender, and Max Schmelling, The German Dempsey, will meet at the Yankee Stadium on June 27th, in a 15 round bout. To the winner will go the September match with Tom Sharkey of Boston, which will clear up the heavyweight champion situation.

Troy, Ala. ^{RCN} March 16th, 1929:

Reports received here tonight from Elba, a town of four thousand, said the entire town was flooded and the situation fraught with danger. Large crews of men were put to work here constructing raft to go to the aid of the residents.

Monday, March 18, 1929 (cont.)

Tomorrow morning we will go with Dr. Beattie to meet the American Consul-General, Mr. F. H. Kemper, Leo D. Sturgeon, and others of the consular staff.

Tuesday, March 19.

Today we called at the American Consul General's office and met the Consul General, and several others of the staff, we also registered there.

We find that our address left at home should have been c/o U. S. American Consulate in place of Embassy. We will arrange to have this corrected as soon as possible.

Consul General Leo D. Sturgeon was Consul in Dairen, Manchuria, when Jim and I were there in 1925-6. I was both surprised and pleased to find him here today. As soon as practicable, I will get around to talk over old times with him, and will also find out if he can put Horse and me in touch with some of the large soybean factory men in Dairen, who can be of assistance to us when we get over there a year hence.

Dr. Beattie also went with us to The National City Bank of New York, Tokyo, Japan, and introduced us to Mr. H. Farrell, the cashier.

We opened accounts with the bank, but had to

Tuesday, March 19, 1929. (cont.)

deposit our American Gold in Japanese currency, Yen. In Harbin and Peking, we made our deposits in U. S. Gold, which I, (Dorsett) like better than depositing in a foreign currency.

Application for Registration, 3/19/29.

(For local use by person whose status as a citizen has been approved by the Department of State at Washington).

I, Ruth E. Dorsett was born at Garrett Park, Md., on August 4, 1907. My father was naturalized as a citizen of the United States onbefore the
(date) (court)
county of.....at
(City)

(state). I have resided outside of the United States since March 18, 1929, at Tokyo, Japan, for the purpose of accompanying my father-in-law; my legal residence in the U. S. is at Glen Dale, Maryland. My occupation is that of housewife. I intend to return to the U. S. within 3 years
(permanently : (period)
to reside(Temporarily):

My husband to whom I was married on
.....was born at....., on
.....He acquired American citizenship by

My minor children residing with me are:

Name..... Place of Birth.....Date of birth.....

Place of residence:.....

In case of death or accident notify.....
(Name)

..... Signature of applicant,
(Address) Address.
Evidence of citizenship supplemented: Special Passport #3875

T. SAKATA & COMPANY

Nishi-Hirayama,
Yokohama, Japan.

March 19th, 1929.

Mr. W. J. Morse,
Mr. Dorsett,
Hotel Imperial, Tokyo.

Dear sirs,

Having been informed of your arrival to this country by Mr. Herbst of New York City, we tried to reach you on S. S. "Pres. Grant" by letter yesterday noon but do not know whether whether you received our letter or not.

Now we found out that you are stopping in Tokyo and if agreeable, the writer will feel highly pleased to offer you any help he can do in general way.

If you so feel, kindly write us or call the writer up over the phone and he will make an arrangement with you.

We understand that you are with Mistresses and the writer shall be pleased to arrange one evening to our Native dinner. (all of you).

Yours very truly,

T. Sakata & Co.,

(Signed) T. Sakata.

March 18, 1929.

Mr. W. J. Morse,
Mr. Dorsett,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dear sirs,

We were advised your arrival on S. S. "Pres. Grant" by Messrs. Herbst Bros., of New York City.

On your arrival and if you are agreeable, the writer will be glad to assist you in general way.

When you are settled, kindly call the writer up

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and he will make arrangement over the telephone.

Looking forward for the pleasure of seeing you shortly.

Very truly yours,

T. Sakata & Co.

(Signed) T. Sakata.

March 26, 1929.

T. Sakata & Co.,
Nishi-Kirishitan,
Yokohama, Japan.

Gentlemen:

Your kind letter of March 19th at hand and also your letter sent aboard the President Grant. We must apologize for not answering before, but we are sure you realize that our days have been rather busy since our arrival. We are trying to establish ourselves and then get in touch with the various ones to whom we have letters of introduction.

The Herbst Bros., of New York City were kind in giving us a letter to you, and we planned to get in touch with you as soon as possible.

We greatly appreciate your kind offer of help in our agricultural work, and undoubtedly will call upon you as we are interested in all Japanese crops. We also hope that we may be of service to you in some way.

As to arrangements for a meeting, we wonder if you could have lunch with us here at the Imperial Hotel at 12:00 o'clock Friday, March 22. We then can talk over agricultural work and give you an idea of our work.

Your kind invitation to a native dinner is very gratefully accepted, and when we see you final arrangements can be made.

Trusting we may have the pleasure of your company at lunch Friday, we are,

Very truly yours,

Dorsett & Horse,
Per E. J. Horse.

LIST OF FIG TREES

Tokyo, Japan, March 17, 1929.

- 5. Brunswick.
- 5. Brown Turkey.
- 1. Pistacio Kas.
- 1. Pistacio Aleppo.

- 4. packages seed of Diospyros virginiana.
American native persimmon.
Seed from Ramsey's Austin Nursery.

- 4. Lots of persimmon scions of selected
varieties of American native
persimmons as follows.

-
- 4. Scions, Ford.
 - 6. " Leona.
 - 3. " Josephene.
 - 5. " Lone Star.

-
- 4. " Ford.
 - 6. " Leona.
 - 4. " Josephene.
 - 4. " Lone Star.

-
- 3. " Ford.
 - 7. " Leona.
 - 4. " Josephene.
 - 4. " Lone Star.

-
- 4. " Ford.
 - 7. " Leona.
 - 4. " Jefferson.
 - 4. " Lone Star.

March 19, 1929. (cont)

Seed, plants, scions, listed on
previous page sent to the following:

Dr. I. Nanikawa,
Dr. A. Kikuchi,
Dept. of Agriculture,
Kyoto University (Imperial),
Kyoto, Japan.

Mr. U. Morishita,
Horticulturist,
Agricultural Experiment Station,
Kyoto, Japan.

Mr. Motokichi Yokoyama,
Director Gifu-ken Agricultural Experiment Sta.,
Motosu-gun,
Hanagao-mura,
Matamoru.

Figs and one lot of seed and
scion sent to:

Mr. Seizo Nagai,
Shitsu Experimental Station,
Shitsu, Japan.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1929.

House and headquarters hunting in Tokyo, Japan, is not without its excitement, new experiences, surprises and thrills, especially to Americans who for the first time are engaged in such an experience.

This morning we searched the FOR RENT ads of two of the daily news papers of Tokyo and then getting the address of the owners and the location of the houses we found advertised, and locating them even after finding their location, we found here in the city is no easy task for the streets are neither named or numbered. Dr. R. Kent Beattie, who has been here for about two years kindly turned over to us his Assistant and Interpreter, Mr. Yasuo Kurihara, to assist us in this task. Mrs. Ruth B. Dorsett, on account of being confined with a severe cold had to miss this experience. Between 9 and 10 o'clock we left the Hotel in a cab. The party consisted of Mr. Kurihara, Mr. and Mrs. Morse and daughter Margaret, and myself. In all we visited and inspected 6 houses in various parts of the city. They proved to be large and small and all more or less Japanese in general but some more modern than others and all were of the two story type.

As interesting facts and as a guide and possible assistance to others who may some time find themselves in the same condition as we are at this time and also for those who may be interested in a casual way in learning of the experiences of an Agricultural Exploring party in its efforts of establishing headquarters and getting established, we are recording, in more or less detail, our experiences of this occasion, with figures as to conditions,

as to the property and rental price of the properties as well as terms of payment etc.

House number 1.

This property is located in a rather elevated portion of the city, but in a rather thickly built in region. It is of Japanese type and construction of a city 2 story house. The floors were covered with nice clean matting and the house was clean and presentable. The rooms on both floors, 3 or 4 below and about the same number above. These are from quite small, from our view point, to fairly large. There is no provision in this house for heat, except with movable briquet stoves. These are more or less, more than less, inconvenient and dangerous on account of gas, especially when operated by persons who are unfamiliar with their use and operation. This house had a small yard, with trees (small) and shrubs, but no grass and on account of being empty, closed and without heat of any kind felt chilly and damp. It is not very accessible to street car service and I should say 20 to 30 minutes ride to the business part of the city.

Price ¥ 200. per month payable in advance with a deposit of ¥ 100. as an assurance.

House number 2.

This property is in the same general neighborhood but I think better located. It is a large two story house of a more modern and European type. As we recall, it contains some 8 or 10 rooms fairly large and small, and is now occupied by a European. It is heated by gas, but up stairs there is a good size coal stove which the lady said heated the entire upper floor. All the rooms are light and airy, especially the upper floor ones. A very nice little back yard goes with the house. The house is for rent and the furniture, all or in part, is for sale. The accessibility of this house to the business part of the city is about the same as the one above.

Rent conditions are as follows.

Rent ¥ 200. per month in advance, with a deposit of ¥1,000. The lady told us that she was paying her cook ¥ 50 per month and the house girl ¥ 40 per month.

Third house or house number 3

Located in the vicinity of a military post, apparently in a very good neighborhood and quite accessible to a street car line, but quite a ways out from the business section of the city. A two story house, facing East on a very narrow street. One large room and a small one on the first floor, also a small kitchen. A fairly large and one

Wednesday, March 20, continued.

small room on the second floor and a small alcove off the large room, toilet for servants and other occupants. only source of heat, electric or gas radiators, which would have to be installed. Electric light, gas and water to be paid for by renter. This is true with all the houses where there are these conveniences. Renting conditions.

Rent ¥ 150. per month with a cash deposit of ¥ 300.

House number 4.

A two story house very near an old temple or shrine, very accessible to street car, perhaps 20 minutes out from business part of city. 2 story house, three small rooms on the first floor. On the second floor, bath, one small and one fair size room, gas, electric light and city water, unfurnished. This is entirely too small for our use.

Rent ¥ 70 per month, no mention made of deposit.

House number 5.

A two story house on a hill side with a good view of a portion of the city and fairly accessible to the street car line and within about 20 minutes ride from the business part of the city. " rooms and servant quarters on the first floor and on the upper floor bath and three medium size rooms, Southern exposure for both floors, not a bad looking place and more European than any we have seen. Gas, and electricity, and city water.

Rent. ¥180 per month paid in advance and a deposit of two months rent

House number 6.

A two story, Japanese house near Shiba Park, The outlook is not especially attractive but the house, at least in so far as the inside arrangement is concerned is very well arranged and quite attractive. It contains a n oblong living room, fairly large, and a medium size dining room, kitchen and servants room in the first floor and a bath good-size and small bedroom on the second floor. All the rooms are fairly light. The house is very nicely furnished and is for rent thus with china and silver of good quality. Under the following conditions.

House, and furnishings, cook and servant, telephone, electric light and water, oil stove heaters, and heat for ¥ 230. The owner, who would serve as cook will do the buying and charge only the cost of the supplies, she said, without squeeze of any kind.

The house is entirely too small for our purpose, and even though it looks to be the best of our finds we are not in a position to give it serious consideration.



Thursday, March 21, 1929.

This is one of the Japanese holiday and there is little that we will be able to do in the way of business today. In the forenoon, we went over to Dr. R. Bent Beattie's office in the Sankaido Building, which consists of three societies, here we looked at several rooms which we thought might serve for office and laboratory. We found one to suit us but will have to wait until tomorrow to get prices and make arrangements. In the afternoon we strolled through Hibiya Park, which is just across the street from the Imperial Hotel. Here we watched the people and games, base ball and also watched the children at play. During the afternoon I made about a dozen pictures, both to try out the light and to get a few interesting views.

Met Mr. C. V. Clauson, Entomologist, U. S. Representative, and Mr. Stenshorn, who is in charge of a commercial photographic establishment at Yokohama.

The pictures we made today are as follows:

Negative # 43177.



#43177.

View across a portion of
a small lake in Hibiya
Park, Tokyo, Japan.

#43178.

Banana plants in their winter
dress in Hibiya Park, Tokyo,
Japan. The wrapping and
string is rice straw.



Negative #43178.

Negative #43179.



View near a small lake in Kibiya Park. In the foreground a dwarf bamboo is used very effectively as a ground cover. This is also a very good park view.

Negative #43180.



#43180. View across a small lake in Kibiya park. An attractive view.

Negative #43181.



#43181. View across the small lake shown in picture #43180. The large tree in the background is a Ginkgo.

#43182.

Another view across a portion of a small lake in Hibiya Park. quite similar to #43181.





Negative #43183.

View along a walk in Hieia Park, Tokyo, Japan, showing to the left a dwarf bamboo, which here makes an effective ground cover.



Negative #43184.

View along a portion of one of the drives in Hieia park. Just ahead of the people on the left at their left is a plum tree in flower.



Negative # 43185.

showing a portion of the children's play ground in Hebia Park.



Negative #43186.

Another view in the children's play ground but slightly different from the one shown above.



Negative #43187.

View across a portion of a small lake in Hieia Park, Tokyo, Japan.



Negative # 43188.

View of a portion of the entrance of the Imperial or Takoko, Hotel at Tokyo, Japan. It was taken from the walk at the S.W. corner of the entrance drive.

Friday, March 13, 1933.

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Went to the Sankaido but was not successful in seeing the manager of the building, but arranged an appointment for this afternoon.

We had a talk with Mr. T. Inumaru, General Manager of the Imperial Hotel, relative to rooms and rates for permanent headquarters whenever we are in the city, and looked at, and selected rooms. He promised to make us "special rates."

In the afternoon, we met the manager of the Sankaido building and arranged for a room there.

The price is Yen 10. a subo, a subo is 6 x 6 feet, the room contains 9 subo, thus our expenses for an office and laboratory will be:

Y 90.00 per month rent,

Y 4.50 per month for cleaning and care of room,

.70 cen per light per month.

Our room is #11 on the second floor and faces about west.

We had Mr. T. Sakata for lunch with us today, he is one of the representatives of T. Sakata Company, of Nishinomiya, Japan. This company is interested in seeds, flowers, trees, vegetables, and is anxious to secure seed of some of Dr. Griffith's most promising lilies and other bulbous plants. I promised to write to Dr. Griffith and request the above for him.

We called at the American Consul General's Office and got our mail, also met Mr. H. Willard of the American Embassy, and arranged for them to send our mail down to the Consul General's office as received.

Saturday, March 27, 1933.

After engaging rooms at the hotel, which in my case reduced our daily expenses for the rooms from ¥20.00 to ¥15.00, about \$7.00 in gold, plus our meals and tips, which will amount to about that much more. We feel that we have done about as well as can be done, and are now pretty well settled.

After tiffin we went to Mr. R. Mont Beattie's office at the Bankaido and found that he had completed the arrangements for a room for us and completed a lease ready for my signature.

There follows at the last of today's notes a photographed copy of this Japanese lease, also its translation.

The room contains 324 square feet of space, the rent for the period from here 23 to 31 inclusive at ¥2.90 per day, 9 x 2.90 = Yen 26, or 10. The Bankaido building is well located, and so is the room we have there.

Mr. Morse and I purchased lumber this afternoon for shelves, on which to store our supplies and also for the construction of a small dark room.

The lumber purchased for these purposes amounted to Yen 29.60 or about \$14.80.

The following appeared in this morning's Tokyo Advertiser relative to the arrival of the Percott & Morse U. S. Government Agricultural Expedition, and also concerning some of the features of our work. There are a number of things which are more or less incorrect, but there is nothing we can do about the appearance of such an article except to just let it alone.

Sunday, March 24, 1939.

Today, we put in the time making a work-bench and shelves in our laboratory and store room at the Junkaido and in unpacking our 18 official trunks and getting much of the equipment and supplies as we are likely to need immediately on the shelves and accessible when needed.

Tomorrow we hope to get our dark room pretty well along.

As soon as film is ready, we can develop the pictures made on the boat during the storm and also those made here the other day. We will then know more about the light and be ready to begin making pictures of the more important things we find.

Japan Advertiser

TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1929

20-Year-Old Actress Voted Japan's Most Beautiful Girl

Miss Fujiko Suzuki Receives Dress Sent by Norma Talmadge

The honor of being the most beautiful girl in Japan has fallen on Miss Fujiko Suzuki, 20 years old, an actress attached to the late Shojiro Sawada's New National Drama Troupe, as the result of a beauty contest conducted in Japan at the request of Miss Norma Talmadge, the United Artists screen star. The winner of the beauty contest received an American-style dress sent out here by Miss Talmadge.

The contest was promoted by the Movie Times, an influential motion picture magazine in Japan, when Miss Talmadge sent a beautiful dress with the request that it be given the girl whom the Japanese public voted as being the most beautiful.

The American star did this, she wrote, in commemoration of the completion of her latest picture, "The Woman Disputed."

More than 600 pictures were sent in by applicants. Of these, 25 were selected and shown for 10 days at the Matsuzakaya Department Store on



Fujiko Suzuki wearing the dress presented by Norma Talmadge.

the Ginza. A total of 6,888 votes were cast by visitors to the department store, of which Miss Suzuki, the winner, received 1,271 votes. Besides the gifts from America, Miss Suzuki received a spring coat as a special prize from the Musashino theater at Shinjuku.

Y. C.-A. C. CONSIDERS BUILDING ADDITION

Plans for Extension of Present Quarters Presented Annual General Meeting

COST WILL BE ¥100,000

Membership Dues Increase to Cover This—Many Additional Facilities Planned

Plans for the extension of the present building of the Y. C. and A. C. were presented to the annual general meeting of the organization held at the club house at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Efforts of The Japan Advertiser to get into touch with responsible officials of the club to find whether the re-

TWO FURTHER JURY TRIALS COMPLETED

Man Who Killed Wife Declared Not Guilty of Intent to Murder Her

ANOTHER IS CONVICTED

One Who Shot Two Policemen Called Dangerous and Hanging Is Recommended

Juries returned verdicts in two trials last week in the Tokyo District Court. Both of the defendants were on trial for attempt to kill. One was found guilty and the other not guilty.

The first case concerned Sengoro Noguchi, the owner of a tea-house in Inagushira Park, in a suburb of the capital. That he had killed his wife was undoubtedly proved but what the trial was concerned about was whether he had meant to do so or not. Noguchi was found guilty of murder in the lower court and the recent jury trial was granted following an appeal. Some surprise was felt because the jury reversed the decision of the first court.

The procurator of the district court, in giving his reasons why the man should not be convicted of wilful murder, said:

"If the defendant had really meant to kill his wife he would have shot her more than once. He shot only once with his revolver and could have done so many times had he wanted to. Instead of that he walked away.

There are also other circumstances about the case which led the investigators to believe that he did not mean to kill his wife. According to our opinion he wanted to injure her but did not mean that she should die."

Despite the fact that the judge was inclined to favor conviction the jury deliberated for only a short time before returning the favorable verdict. The procurator asked the court for a sentence of nine months in prison for

contract

The Ishigaki Sangyo Shorei Kai (Foundational Juridical Person for Encouragement of Industry) as the lesser, hereinafter called A, herewith confirms having entered into a contract with the lessee, hereinafter called B, with respect to the lease of the room in the Gankaido Building, No. 1. Tameike-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo, subject to the following conditions:

- (1) Indication of leased room: No. , Floor ;
Total "Tsubo" .

The room contains carpets, blinds, heating arrangements, cords for electric lamps, wires for a telephone, etc.

- (2) Purpose of use of room:

- (3) Term of lease: Two years;

from to

- (4) Rent per month: yen.

The rent for each month shall be paid before the 5th of that month, but in case the contract begins after the 1st day of the month, the rent for that month shall be paid by the day.

- (5) B shall deposit the sum corresponding to the rent for five months, which, however, does not bear interest.

(6) In case of any increase in the value of land, in the taxes upon the above-mentioned building and site or in the price of the building, etc., occurring during the continuation of this contract, A may require a proportionate increase of rent by

FRUIT AND BEANS LURE SCIENTISTS

**American Botanists Here to
Study Persimmon and
Lowly Soy Bean**

WOULD POPULARIZE THEM

**State Most American Flowers
and Ornamental Shrubbery
Foreign in Origin**

Mr. P. H. Dorsett and Mr. W. J. Morse, two American botanists who know as much about certain plants and seeds as any other men alive, have set up their headquarters in Tokyo and are ready to commence an extensive examination of Japan's flora and fauna. Their intention is to compile a sort of agricultural copy book for the people of the United States—to show how many things there are in Japan which ought to be imitated by their own country.

Abreast of the age of specialization, each man has a special interest in one kind of growth, although their mission permits them to explore any field of agriculture they choose. Mr. Dorsett is known officially as the persimmon expert of the Bureau of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Morse is the soy bean expert of the same bureau. Both have spent years of study on these two growths, have discovered new varieties, combined different species, written voluminous monographs. Each has taken the tiny particle of the vegetable kingdom which was allotted to him and has mastered it as only a scientist can.

Has Difficult Task

The special task set Mr. Dorsett by his Government is to remove the generally accepted American idea of the persimmon and to make the people of that country realize that the Japanese persimmon is an excellent and tasty fruit. Mr. Morse is expected to take back to his country additional facts about the soy bean, together with new varieties, suggestions for methods of raising them, and statistics which will convince the farmers of the Southern United States that the soy bean is well worth their attention. At the same time, both men will look into innumerable other agricultural products of this country with a view to making their countrymen acquainted with them some time in the future.

Mr. Dorsett, perhaps, faces on his return to America the hardest part of his task. The American persimmon is notorious, and there is a deep-laid prejudice against it everywhere in that country, as every American knows. No American boy in the persimmon belt ever grows up without being victimized at least once by the fruit. Some grown person with a depraved sense of humor usually is the instigator of the plot, which is, simply, to tell the boy that the green persimmon is good to eat and then to present him with one. Ever afterward the boy who has tasted a green persimmon recalls puckered lips and a bitter taste at the mere mention of the fruit. Thus Mr. Dorsett's task is not merely scientific.

"However," said the botanist yesterday in discussing his mission with a representative of The Japan Advertiser, "we have had some success already in America with the Japanese persimmon. We know that to Japan the persimmon is what the apple is to America, and once the Japanese persimmon is generally introduced, we feel certain that it will become popular. Already it is being grown in the Southern Gulf States and in California. Some day it will be a great industry in the United States."

With the soy bean, Mr. Morse expects to have less difficulty.

"I intend this time," he said, "to study new varieties of the bean which will be suited to the eastern half of the United States and look into its use here as human food. At present in our country, where it has been

extensively introduced already, it is used mostly for cattle fodder and for pasture.

"I also will make a study of all Japanese legumes with the intention of introducing some of them—such as the Adzuki bean and the Mung bean—as human food in the States, especially in the Central Southern States."

The extent of foreign agricultural introduction in the United States is far greater than most people realize, Mr. Dorsett said in discussing the general plan of their mission. A great number of the flowers commonly thought of as being American were actually taken there from Japan, he said. From other countries the United States has copied uncounted products, he added.

"I would say without hesitation," he declared, "that 95 per cent of all the cultivated plants, both foodstuffs and decorative shrubbery and flowers, now growing in the United States were either directly or indirectly introduced from foreign countries. Alfalfa, for instance—an enormous industry, is a comparatively recent introduction. The best wheat grown in the United States came from a foreign land, the best corn, and so on.

To Be Here 3 Years

"The cherry blossoms, for instance, that circle the speedway in Washington, D.C., were given to the United States by the late Empress Dowager of Japan. Now Washington is becoming almost as famous for its cherry blossoms as Japan is! However, no one ever speaks of the 'cherry blossoms in Washington'; he speaks of 'the Japanese cherry blossoms in Washington.' Then there is the wistaria, the Kudzu vine, the chrysanthemum, all often thought of in America as being American flowers. All of them, of course, were taken from Japan!"

When the Imperial Garden Party is held, Mr. Dorsett said, he and Mr. Morse intend to take pictures of it with a special color-motion-picture machine which they brought with them from the United States, and if the machine proves satisfactory, they intend to photograph many other of the lesser known Japanese flowers and vegetables. The pictures are to be used in the United States as propaganda for more and better Japanese introductions, he said.

The scientists expect to remain in Tokyo, or hereabouts, for about a year, their headquarters having been established in this city. They expect to go into the provinces on frequent trips, and eventually to extend their studies to Korea. After leaving Korea, they will go to Manchuria to make some special researches, to Peiping, Nanking, Shanghai and finally to Formosa. Then they will return to their country, loaded down with informations as to how other peoples raise vegetables, fruit and flowers. They do not expect to get back home in less than three years.

With Mr. Dorsett is his daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. H. Dorsett. Mr. Morse is accompanied by his wife and a young daughter.

giving a notice of a month.

(7) B may use the elevator, lavatory, ash-can, clogs boxes, etc., provided in the building. In case of any breakdown in these equipments as well as in those given under (1) above, A is not responsible.

(8) In case A defrays special or extraordinary expenses incurred by establishing or improving such equipment as heating, electricity, gas, waterpipe, the elevator, and those for prevention of fire, rescue of human life, sanitation and communication, B shall share the expense in proportion to the total "taubo" of his leased room.

(9) B has no right to sub-let his room or use it as his own residence, or use it for any purpose other than that stipulated in (2) above, or transfer the lease to others. Even in case of inheritance, transfer of business or merger of his company with others, the lease is not continued without A's consent.

(10) Even though necessary for work, no change shall be made in the original state of the leased room without A's consent; such as rearrangement of the leased room, the change of fixtures and the division of the room.

No names, trade marks or other inscriptions shall be placed on the outside of the wall or of the window.

If B intends to put his name, trade mark or other inscription on the inside of the wall or of the window, A will designate their form.

-3-

(11) B is responsible for the custody of the leased room and of all the equipment in the leased room.

B shall reimburse A immediately for any loss that may be caused to the equipment in the building by B or B's employees or by those entering the room with the consent of B.

If repairs are made in the leased room or the equipment attached thereto, B shall inform A thereof immediately.

In case of the breakage of the window pane or of the blinds of the leased room, B shall repair or replace them in accordance with A's instructions. The expense incurred thereby shall be met by B, no matter what the cause.

If B repairs or buys the keys for the leased room or for the storehouse, consent shall be obtained from A in advance.

(12) Even during the period prescribed under (3) if B informs A of his desire to cancel the contract before 6 months or pays to A the sum corresponding to the rent for three months, B may cancel this contract.

(13) B shall pay the charges for the use of a telephone, electric lamps, gas and their meters (excluding the charge for use of the water-closet).

(14) In case of the use of the leased room or of the equipment, B shall observe the following rules:

- a. Keep all things clean and orderly.
- b. Do no cooking.
- c. Take care of fire and put waste papers, dust, etc., the place specified by A.

- d. Do not use "hibachi" in the room without A's consent.
- e. Do not carry into or put in the room explosives or other dangerous things, dirty things, things detrimental to the Building, heavy things (heavier than 75 pounds per square "shaku"), etc.
- f. Do not conduct chemical experiments or similar experiments.
- g. Use the lavatory, wash-stand, etc., cleanly and do not use them for other purposes.
- h. With respect to the opening and closing of the entrance and exit, the time of operation of the elevator and the use of the equipment, B is subject to the orders of A at any time.
- i. In addition to the above rules, actions detrimental to the welfare, order, customs, sanitation and credit, and those troublesome to A and to other lessees are strictly prohibited. B shall supervise his employees and those entering the room with B's consent and not let them commit such actions as are mentioned above.
- j. Take special care of fire at the closing hour and lock every door.
- k. In case of fire or the leakage of electricity, inform A thereof immediately and endeavour to prevent calamities.
- l. Wear shoes or slippers and do not wear wooden clogs in the Building.
- m. B shall observe such rules of the Sankaido Build-

ing as may be framed or revised at any time.

(15) In case of emergency or to protect the building, A's employees may enter B's room without notice.

In case A's employees or those appointed by A enter B's room for the repair of equipments and other work, and so use it for a while, B has no right to prevent such action.

(16) B has no right to demand an indemnity for any damage that may be incurred, even though there is error in A and A's employees, in consequence of earthquake, fire, or imperfection of the building or of the equipment attached thereto.

The same rule applies to damage that may occur in the event of A's employees cleaning B's room under the orders of A.

B has no right to demand an indemnity against A for damage resulting from robbery, no matter who may commit such an action.

(17) In case of B failing to fulfill his obligations under this contract, A may cancel it immediately.

(18) In case of the expiration of the lease or cancellation of the contract, B shall carry things other than the equipment attached to the building out of the leased room within the period specified by A and vacate the leased room to A by restoring the room to its original state.

If B does not carry these things out of the room or does not restore the room to its original state or does not vacate the room to A within the period specified by A,

A may demand an indemnity against B in a sum double the rent for the days of delay; he may restore the room to its original state at the expense of B and may consider the things which are not removed of the room in due time as transferred to A without compensation.

If B finds it necessary to repair the leased room or the equipment attached thereto, B shall repair them within the period specified by A, under A's direction and at the expense of B and shall pay to A an indemnity without protest if A requires such payments.

As long as the work of restoration and repair mentioned in the three clauses above is unfinished, the vacation of the leased room cannot be considered completed.

In any case, B has no right to require the so-called "rightful money", commission, or necessary expense, or an allowance for removal.

(19) No agreements between A and B are valid under this contract unless they are in writing.

(20) The guarantee has joint liability for the obligations of B under this contract.

To certify the authenticity of this contract A and B each holds a copy of this contract.

Date:

Lessor:

Address:

Lessee:

Address:

Guarantee:

Address:

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Monday, March 25, 1952.

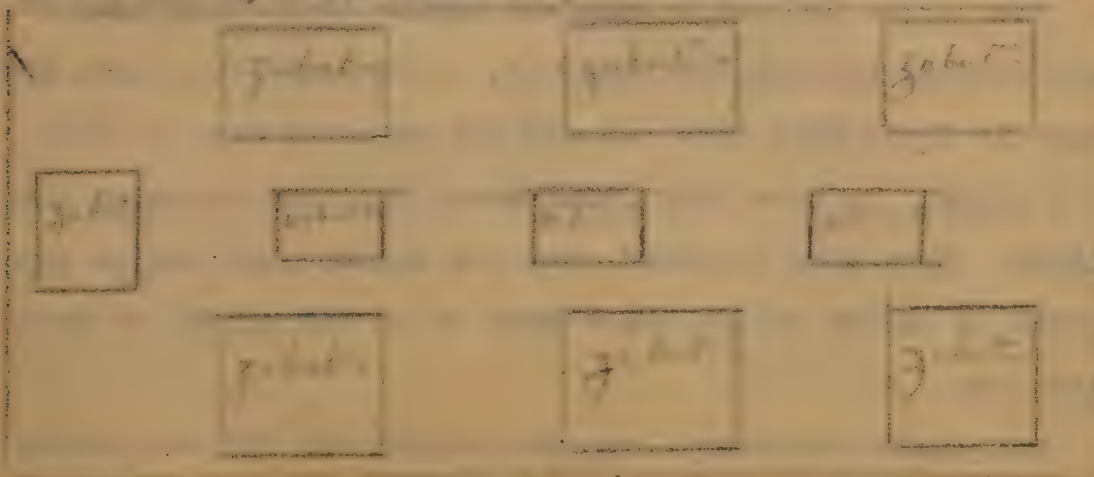
cloudy today. We put in the day working on the dark room, and got pretty well along with it. If we have good luck we will finish tomorrow, or at the most the next day. We are making it 5 x 6 feet floor space and 6' 5" high on the inside.

On account of not having running water in the room we will have to have a can in which to dump the developer and rinsing water, and wash our films across the hall at the tap in the tea room.

When we get the dark room furnished we will be pretty well fixed.

Mr. Sadara. T. Sakata of the T. Sakata Company, Nishi-Niranuma, Yokohama, called at the hotel about 5:45 p. m., and took us out for a Japanese dinner. We went to a Japanese restaurant where they specialize in serving beef. At the entrance we removed our shoes and left them. We then went to the second floor and had a special room.

There were seven mats or cushions about 24" x 24", on the floor, about like this:



3 mats on cushion, baskie, brazier

A cop or dish with thin slices of beef in some kind of animal oil was placed over one of the square charcoal heater or "hibachi", then when it began to cook, slices of Chinese onion, cut at an angle, and about 2" to 3" long were placed in the pans with the meat. Beer and a small cup of hot saki were served.

When the meat was cooked, in about ten minutes, steaming hot rice was served in small bowls. Each guest received a small plate for beef and onion helpings and from this plate each guest put the meat and onions in his respective bowl of rice, cups of hot tea were next served. Pine, large, tangarine oranges were served. They were exceptionally good and sweet, the best that I (Dorsett) have ever eaten.

We peeled ours in the way we are accustomed to, by breaking off portions of the skin and taking out the whole orange and then breaking it into the regular segments. We watched Mr. and Mrs. Sakata and noticed that they peeled theirs different, and in a way that appeared to us, as a most unique way.

They broke the outer skin and opened it so that they could readily get out the segments, this means they hold the orange in their left hand and eat the segments from it with their right. In case they found seeds they put those in the peeling. When they finished they had before them one or two cracked or broken peels, while each of us had a pile of skin before us.

Everything connected with the dinner was new and unique

Monday, March 25, 1939 (cont'd 2)

and the food impressed us as excellent.

We believe a dinner of this kind would be enjoyed immensely at home by many people, provided, of course, we were in a position to serve it, as it is served here in Tokyo, Japan.

The name of this dinner, we have since found out, is "ukiyake".

Tuesday, March 26, 1929.

Cloudy throughout the day, with rain late in the afternoon, four or five o' clock.

In the early morning at the laboratory I dictated a letter to Mr. Sinziro Umesono, Nogonaka Club, Tokyo, a copy of which follows with the other correspondence of the day.

Ruth took the dictation and transcribed the letters, she also worked on copying the pencilled notes of our trip's report. Mr. Morse and I continued our work on the dark room and made very good progress.

Mr. Murihara found a dealer in roofing paper who came up to see us and brought samples. We found what suited us and ordered two rolls, nails and caps, the roofing paper cost Yen 4.00 per roll, and the nails and caps (1 pound) 50 cen. This material is to be delivered tomorrow morning.

We hope to finish the dark room tomorrow, we also hope to purchase a couple or three tables and chairs for use at the laboratory.

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COPY

Room # 11,
Sankaido Building,
Tokyo, Japan,
March 26, 1929.

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

After getting settled at the hotel and talking matters over with Dr. T. Kent Beattie, we have come to the conclusion that practically the only thing for us to do here in Japan is to make headquarters here in Tokyo. We spent one day inspecting Japanese houses which we thought perhaps we could outfit for office and storage space, as well as headquarters. We found them not at all adapted to conditions of this kind, and the prices appeared to us very high. We have, therefore, decided to make our personal headquarters at the Imperial Hotel. This will give us excellent facilities for meeting officials and make it possible for us to get out in the field on week or ten-day trips, or even longer and have the ladies of the expedition where they can be comfortable and at the same time we will feel perfectly safe regarding them. They will also be accessible to our laboratory and storage room, and can look out for anything that we may require in the field from there in case this is necessary. They can also attend to keeping our notes and records up to date, look after our herbarium material, etc.

We have secured room number eleven in the Sankaido Building on the same floor with Dr. Beattie. This will make it possible for us to cooperate with him in the use of books, we will also be able to write him when we are in the field for anything at headquarters that we may need and he will be in the same position.

We feel confident, from our few day's stay in Tokyo that Japan is going to be a most interesting field in which to work, and we have reason to believe that we will have hearty support and cooperation of scientists and specialists in Horticulture and Agriculture here in Japan.

Last evening your entire Agricultural Exploration Expedition had the privilege of a Japanese feast in Japanese style with Mr. T. Sakata, one of the officers of the T. Sakata & Company, dealers in seeds, bulbs, bamboo canes and horticultural supplies, their offices are located at Misaki-Hiranuma, Yokohama, Japan. Mr. Sakata has visited the

the United States several times and speaks English very well. He is very interested in, and supplies seed of, maize, and we hope to secure information through him relative to the best locations in which to find this important plant easily bred.

The dinner was very unique in many respects and we all got a great kick out of the experience. In the first place upon our arrival at the entrance of the restaurant, the specialty of which is the serving of beef with rice, everyone had to remove their shoes and go in in their stocking feet. In the second floor we entered an attractive room which was empty except for seven cushions on the floor, each about two feet square. These were placed in two parallel lines across the room; that is, three on each side and one at the end of the parallel lines. Between these were three lacquer pans for charcoal cookers. My friend had to get down on his narrow knees for the feast. There were no chairs whatever in the room nor were there hooks on which to hang your coats--just pile them up in one corner. The faintly dressed Japanese waitresses brought in three charcoal heaters and placed them on the floor protectors between the cushions. On each of these stoves was placed a copper plate filled with thin slices of beef, in what Mr. Nakata told us was beef oil. This oil, however, did not taste nor have the odor of tallow or any of our animal fats. As the beef began to cook, Chinese or Japanese onions cut in diagonal slices across the onion, two or three inches long, were placed in with the meat. Each of the party had a small plate and a little later were given a small bowl of steaming hot rice. All used chop sticks. Each one was served a few small slices of the thoroughly cooked meat with onions on the little plate. From this each individual placed the meat and onions in with the rice as they desired. I do not recall ever having tasted meat quite so delightful and with such an agreeable and delicious flavor. The rice was also very fine. We were also served with piping hot tea and a little bowl of sake and beer. After this we had some very fine tangerine oranges, about the best I have ever eaten. After such a delightful Japanese feast, we returned to the hotel and then took a walk for about an hour on one of the main streets of Tokyo. We found this experience most delightful and entertaining.

We have fitted up shelves in the storage room and laboratory and have the majority of the things out of our trunks ready for work. We hope to complete, today or tomorrow, a dark room, so that we can handle our motion and still pictures in good shape.

The building we are in is concrete and supposed to be fire and earthquake proof. The price paid for the room, which is about 16 x 17 feet square, rented to us as I recall as nine cents (a who is a ground space of 6 x 6 feet),

Mr. H. A. R.

-3-

3/26/29.

is 90 yen per month. In view of the fact that Mr. Beattie's having been here for some 19 months, and being known to the management, we have been able, through him, to effect a rental without putting up a deposit and at the above rental price. There is no running water in the room, but plenty of it just across the hall so that our photographic work, after all, will not be seriously inconvenienced.

We wish that you and others of the office could be with us on this trip for we know that it is going to be a great experience. We will try to keep you posted regarding our work and general conditions. We trust that all are well and that the work is progressing satisfactorily.

Very truly yours,

rd/PH

Dorsett & Mares,

Agricultural Explorers.

COPY

Sankaido Building,
Tokyo, Japan.
March 26, 1939.

Mr. Ginzaichi Umemoto,
Yogi-ko Club,
Minokico,
Akasaka.

Dear Sir:

I would like very much to have you call at our office, room number 11, Sankaido Building, about nine-thirty or ten o'clock any morning that is convenient for you. However, the earlier the better for us.

We would like to confer with you relative to the position of your acting as interim representative for us, at least for the present, or assisting us in finding some good person who can help us until we can get someone permanently for this work.

Yours very truly,

rd/rm

Russell S. Harbo.

Agricultural Explorers.

Wednesday, March 27, 1929.

Sunshiny, cloudy, and rainy today, and only moderately cool.

On the way to the office this morning, Ruth and I had a bushel of fun. We first saw at one of the business buildings, on the outer step on either side of the entrance, a large galvanized can (10 gallon capacity) from the bottom of each, three pieces of small rubber hose extended to three brushes on handles about two feet long. These were held, by means of a hook, to the top of the can, with the brush about half-way up the can. When the brush was removed and lowered, water flowed slowly from the can through the hose and out through the brush. These were used by persons entering the buildings to wash the mud and dirt from their shoes before entering the building.

Before today we had seen in place of the cans, racks with dusters and brushes. In dry weather persons going into the building brush their shoes off before entering. These are very interesting practices.

In California it is quite common, in the summer, to see dusters hanging at the front door of residences, for use in brushing dust from ones shoes. However, we have not previously seen the brushes and running water. We will try and secure pictures of both.

We stopped on the way to our office, or laboratory, and purchased two tables, one revolving chair, and four other chairs for use at the laboratory, all second-hand. We paid for them \$27.50, about \$13.75 American gold. We also bought at a fruit stand, five oranges, which we found at home

time to be very sour and bitter. We also bought an attractive bamboo basket.

We have, in the exceptionally short time we have been here seen a very extensive number of articles made of bamboo, and also a number of practical ways in which bamboo is used.

As a result of these observations, we wrote Dr. Fairchild about getting articles of bamboo for the museum which he is erecting at the Barbara Latrop Bamboo Garden at Savannah, Georgia, with funds left by Dr. Latrop for assisting in the building up and beautification of the garden. A copy of this letter follows.

Room # 11,
Sankaido Building,
Tokyo, Japan,
March 27, 1935.

Mr. David Fairchild,
Pocomut Grove,
Florida.

Dear Doctor Fairchild:

Here we are in the Orient as in, and are just starting on another three-year exploration trip, in which we expect to make the time of our lives.

I don't know how I am telling you anything now when I say that since our arrival here I have seen more of the uses of bamboo than I have ever previously seen. I am writing this letter primarily to inquire what you would like us to procure for you in the way of bamboo articles for the Dr. Lathrop Museum at the home garden at Savannah.

Before Dr. Gilletty left Washington, he told me that you desired to use some of the funds bequeathed by Dr. Lathrop for the support of the bamboo garden in procuring specimens made of bamboo for exhibit in the museum at Savannah.

If you can give us some idea of the character of the material you would like to get, and the amount of money you contemplate spending in this way, we can begin at once to collect material and write up as full notes and descriptions of each article we purchase as is possible.

I have suggested to Ruth that this would be a most interesting time for her to take up, and that she would be able to work in it throughout the Orient and the Dutch East Indies.

I feel sure that she could be of material assistance to us in this connection, and perhaps as she becomes more familiar with the subject, would even be in a better position to get information relative to how the various articles are made and their uses than we could be with the number of other duties and work we have in hand.

Haruo and I have decided, after going over the situation with Dr. N. Scott MacGillivray, whom as you know has been located

3/27/19.

here for the past nineteen months or so, that the best thing for us to do, in view of the existing conditions is to make our headquarters here in Tokyo and work out from here to the various regions which we will want to explore.

We have, therefore, secured personal headquarters at the Imperial Hotel, one of the most fascinating and unique hostels which we have thus far seen.

We have secured a room in the parkside building, which is supposed to be fire and earthquake proof, for our laboratory and the storing of our supplies and equipment.

We have a nice large room, about 15 x 15 feet, with two large windows facing southeast. We have excellent daylight also two large electric lights, steam heat, but no running water. There is good water, however, just across the hall which is accessible and which will enable us to handle our photographic work successfully.

We have all ready constructed shelving in the room and have our supplies and equipment in most instances, in places accessible for our work. We have to complete our dark room today. When this is finished, we will be in a position to get to work in real earnest.

You will be interested, I am sure, to know that we have an Eyo hand motion picture camera which is fitted with an attachment for taking color motion pictures. This process is known as the VITACOLOR, and gives a reproduction of natural colors much better than any process I have yet seen. There is no color in the film. The color is produced by several lens through a colored disk, or filter, attached to the camera, and any number of positives can be made from the negative. These when projected through an ordinary motion picture camera give black and white pictures, but when projected through a projector with the color filter attachment reproduces natural colors in the projected picture which are exceptionally good.

We hope to get a nice series of colored motion pictures of the Japanese flowering cherry during the cherry festival and also to secure colored motion pictures of any of the other interesting plants and scenes we meet up with here in Japan.

We are planning to get Mrs. Morse to assist us in getting data relative to vegetable and other food plants of the Orient. She is very much interested in this subject and we think is not only well qualified for this line of work, but also is in a position to be of very great assistance to us in securing this kind of information.

We have not as yet had an opportunity to visit the markets here in Tokyo, but hope to get started on this just as soon as

3/27/37

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we can get our laboratory in shape to enable us to handle the photographic work and keep our notes and records as we will want to do.

I must close now and get to work on the next press. I'll try to write you later.

I trust that Mrs. Fairchild and the children are quite well, and hope to occasionally have the pleasure of a letter from you. With sincere regards from the entire exploration party, I remain,

Yours sincerely

rd/cld

Corbett & Purso.

Agriculture Explorers.

Thursday, March 28, 1929.

No rain today, but in the early morning it was wet and bad under foot from yesterday and last night's rain. Ruth and I walked to the office and Mr. Morse and family came on later. We stopped at a bamboo curio store along the way and priced a few articles but did not buy anything in this line today. When we reached the Sankaido building we made several pictures of the shoe washing apparatus, which we saw and noted yesterday.

We practically completed our dark room today. Will try and run in electric light tomorrow. If we are successful in doing this we will try and develop the films we have exposed, so as to get a line on the light and time of exposure. After seeing our developed films, we will know something definite about the light here at this season of the year, and whether or not we are over, or under, exposing our pictures.

Today, we are sorry to say, we made a mistake and wrote a letter to young Mr. Sirezoro Umizono, asking him to call at the laboratory as we desired to confer with him about the possibility of his acting as our interpreter. This is the young agricultural graduate (college) who was referred to Dr. Beattie by Mr. Curtis P. Clausen, 3/20/29, we intended to write to Mr. N. Suyetake.

Upon learning today of our mistake, we addressed a letter to this gentleman, asking him to call. The letter, which is self-explanatory follows, also such of the pictures made today as are worthwhile.

Thursday, March 28, 1929 (cont.)

COPYRoom # 11,
Sanka

COPY

Room 11,
Mitsuda Building,
Tokyo, Japan,
March 24, 1929.

Mr. Charles C. Myerson,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Myerson:

This is to advise you that the bale of trees, bundle of scions of the American wild persimmon, and persimmon seed, which we brought with us on the U. S. President Grant, arrived here in what appeared to be excellent condition.

On boarding the steamer at San Francisco I arranged with the purser to place this material in the room where he stores his vegetables and fruits.

When we arrived at Yokohama, the material was inspected by a Japanese plant inspector. We did not, however, have to do more than go on the side of our bale of trees in a couple of places so that he could see the trunks of the trees.

After reaching Tokyo, Mr. Maeda went over his correspondence and found that he had requested fig trees for Mr. Seizo Nagai, Kitau Experiment Station, Okitsu, and we assumed from this that this was the party for whom they were intended.

I had no instructions relative to these plants. Your cable advised relative to persimmon scions and seeds only, so the fig trees were sent to the party noted above.

The persimmon scions consisted of sixteen to twenty scions each of the following selected varieties: Ford, Leona, Josephine, and Lone Star. These were sent, by mail, to the following parties: Mr. Seizo Nagai, Kitau Experiment Station, Okitsu, Mr. I. Maekawa & Mr. S. Shimizu, Department of Agriculture, Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Mr. S. Morishita, Agricultural Experiment Station, Kyoto, and Mr. Motokichi Kojima, Director Nifun Agricultural Experiment Station, Matsuyama, Yamaguchi-Ken, Matsuyama.

3/10/29.

On account of our having just arrived in Tokyo, it was not practical for us to visit these parties and deliver the plant material in person. Therefore, after talking the matter over with Dr. Kusile, we forwarded it by mail, so as to save all possible delay in its being handled.

We are getting along very nicely in fitting up our laboratory, and expect to be able to visit the more important sections of the city and vicinity to make further and still studies of the Japanese cherry by the first or next week.

According to the papers, the cherry blossoms will be at their best during the following week or two days.

All the parties of the expedition join us in kindest personal regards and best wishes to you and all in the office.

Yours very truly,

Robert H. Wherry,

Principal Explorer.

Room 11,
Mitsui Co. Building,
Tokyo, Japan,
March 21, 1943.

Mr. H. Sugimoto,
367 Iwasaki,
T. Sugimoto,
Tokyo, Japan.

Dear Sir:

We have established a laboratory and storage room at the above address and I will be greatly obliged if you will call here at your earliest convenience any time between 9:00 A. and 5:00 P. M.

I would like to talk over with you some of the features of our work and also the problem of securing a first class interpreter to work with us while in Japan and Korea.

I hope to have the privilege of seeing you in the next few days.

Yours very truly,

20/20

Dorsett & Burns,
Agricultural Engineers.

Friday, March 29, 1929.

In the early morning, Ruth and I went shopping and secured the necessary wire and electric fixtures for installing light in the dark room, which, with this exception, we completed yesterday. We also secured six feet each of three different colored cloth for backgrounds for use in our photographic work.

We experienced some little trouble in getting curtain rollers for these backgrounds, but finally made a clerk in the Matsuya department store, understand what we wanted. On the way to the laboratory we purchased a bucket and small hand sprinkler for use in connection with our picture work in the dark room.

In addition to the foregoing, we bought about $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of tea and the same amount of sugar, also a tea pot, six cups and six teaspoons.

It occurred to us that we could have tea and cookies or cakes for lunch in the laboratory.

At lunch time, Mrs. Morse and Ruth went across the street to a bakery known as "American Bakery" not on account of its Americanization, but, we understand, on account of the fact that before the earthquake this bakery was located across the street from the American Embassy. They served doughnuts and some other cakes, which with the tea we made in the building, made us a very nice lunch. We all apparently enjoyed the change from going to a restaurant.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Morse and Ruth went shopping.

March 29, 1929 (cont.)

In addition to getting a few personal things, bought a small supply of crackers, cheese, sardines, soup, milk, etc., for lunches at the laboratory. Morse and I developed the pack of 8 x 4 1/2 films exposed on the boat one day during the storm, and also the pack of cut films exposed in Hibiya Park, which is across from the Imperial Hotel, taken March 21, 1929.

Several of the negatives made at sea are very good, and we are very much pleased, on a whole, with those made in the park.

From what Mr. H. Kent Gentile told us about the weakness of the light here, we were afraid these pictures would be more or less, under exposed, and were surprised that they turned out as well as they did.

This dozen picture test will enable us to judge our exposures from now on pretty well.

We learned, tonight after dinner, that perhaps we made a mistake in making tea and having lunch in the laboratory today.

Indirectly, we learned that prior to our moving into the building, a foreign lady suggested making tea in the room where Mrs. Morse and Ruth made it today, and it was suggested to her that it was not the proper thing for her to do.

Apparently, we must remember that we are in a foreign country, guests as it were, and that it behooves us, especially as we are government representatives, to respect, in so far as is possible the customs of the people. Not only for the best interests for America, but also for our own good and peace of mind.

Friday, March 29, 1929. (cont 2)

During the afternoon Mr. Beattie brought Dr. Mitsunaga Fujioaka Professor Der Forstwissenschaft an Der Kaiserlichen University, Gankaido Building, Tokyo, Japan, in to see us. The Doctor speaks remarkably good English, and appeared exceptionally nice. He offered us his assistance in any way possible.

Mr. P. Y. Ikeda, licensed interpreter called in behalf of Mr. S. Miyajima, Imperial Hotel Landscape Gardener, whom he said was anxious to meet us. We arranged to meet these gentlemen in the hotel lobby about 9:00 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Saturday, March 30, 1929.

This morning we remained at the hotel to meet Messrs. P. Y. Ikeda, a licensed interpreter, and Mr. S. Miyajima, of the Imperial Hotel, who, we understand, was very anxious to meet us.

He impressed us as being very nice, a young fellow, who, judging from the interpreted conversation, is pretty well qualified, and very much interested in his work. He invited us out to his home in May to see a collection of Iris there. We will try to go when they can be seen at their best.

At the hotel, this morning, we met, through Mr. Beattie, Messrs. Robert Paine, and Harold A. Mosley, the former is from Kita Shira Kawa, Nishi Machi, Kyoto, and the later from Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan. Both gentlemen were interested in motion pictures so they went with us to the laboratory to see our motion picture camera and attachment for motion picture taking. A Miss Harbanshell went with us from the hotel.

About 10:30 a. m. Mr H. Suyetake, Landscape architect, 911 1/2 twentieth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who left Washington ten days or two weeks before we did. We had the pleasure of meeting him in the office a short time before he left for Japan. His call this morning was in response to our letter of a few days ago. After talking a short time, we invited him to dine with us at 6:30 p. m. tonight for dinner.

He came in a Tuxedo, and made a very good appearance. After dinner, however, he appeared much more at ease, and

Saturday, March 30, 1929. (cont.)

we really were very favorably impressed with him.

He makes an excellent appearance, and is pretty well posted in general and especially along the plant line.

We explained to him somewhat in detail our work, and what we had in mind doing. He also asked him about working for us as our interpreter. He said he would be glad to do all that he can to assist us. We did not reach an agreement about a salary. We suggested that he join us tomorrow in a trip to Enba Park, one of the largest in the city. We arranged this morning for Mr. Ikeda to go with us tomorrow, so we will have with us on this trip two Japanese gentlemen who speak English.

We suggested to Mr. Suyetake that he consider our proposition on a monthly salary basis, with traveling expenses (for transportation) and when away from Tokyo, a per diem for subsistence.

He asked what Mr. Beattie is paying Mr. Kurihara, we did not tell him outright, but said that he is paying more now than when he was first employed.

Mr. Suyetake seemed pleased at the opportunity of working with us and we think will not be unreasonable. He is interested, and pretty well posted, in plants and also as we understand, is interested in getting plants into the U. S. and expects to return there in the fall or winter.

Tonight I found the Eycote motion picture camera jammed. It has not been handled since we shot 35 feet at sea, and we cannot understand why it should be jammed. In the morning, be-

Saturday, March 30, 1949 (contd. 2)

fore we go to Shiba Park, I will go to the dark room in the laboratory and try to correct the trouble so that we can use it tomorrow in case we find anything we think is worth photographing in colors.

This morning, we made a few pictures at the hotel.

Such of these as are worth while follow:

Sunday, March 31, 1929.

About ten o'clock this morning, Mr. Morse and family, Mrs. Beattie, Ruth and I went with Mr. Ikeda, a registered guide and Mr. Guyetake, the young Japanese who recently arrived from the States, and whom we will likely get to act as our interpreter, to Shiba Park.

We saw a little something of the outside of the famous Buddhist temple Zojoji. The chief temple of the Jodo Sect.

We saw a few camellias in bloom, also pink and white flowering plums in flower. We completed the roll of colored motion pictures. Some of which we exposed at sun. Also made a few still pictures in the park and along one of Tokyo's busy streets, and in an old cemetery near the park.

It was about 3:00 p. m. when we returned to the hotel. We had had a very pleasant and interesting day.

Mr. Guyetake, we think, will prove quite satisfactory as an interpreter. Mr. and Mrs. Beattie are quite favorably impressed with him.

After lunch, Mr. Guyetake and I went over into Hibiya Park, and made twelve pictures of plants, most of which are of flowering shrubs.

In the forenoon it was rather dull, cloudy, and in the afternoon, sunshiny but not very bright.

Such of the pictures made today as are worth while follow



Negative #43189.

Cleaning the water lily pool in front of the Imperial Hotel and arranging the potted plants for this seasons flowering. Taken from the S. E. corner.



Negative # 43190.

A similar view to the one shown above only this one was taken from the N. E. corner of the pool.



Negative #43191.

A Japanese gentleman washing off his shoes before entering a business building. This happened to be the Sankaido building.



Negative #43192.

A different view of the gentleman shown in the picture above. The brushes are automatic in action. When they are removed from the top of the can where they are hanging a valve is opened and the water flows out through the rubber nose and down through the handle to the brush.



Negative #43193.

One of the members of the U.S. Agricultural exploration party taking her turn at the automatic shoe washer before entering the Sankaido building to go to the laboratory.



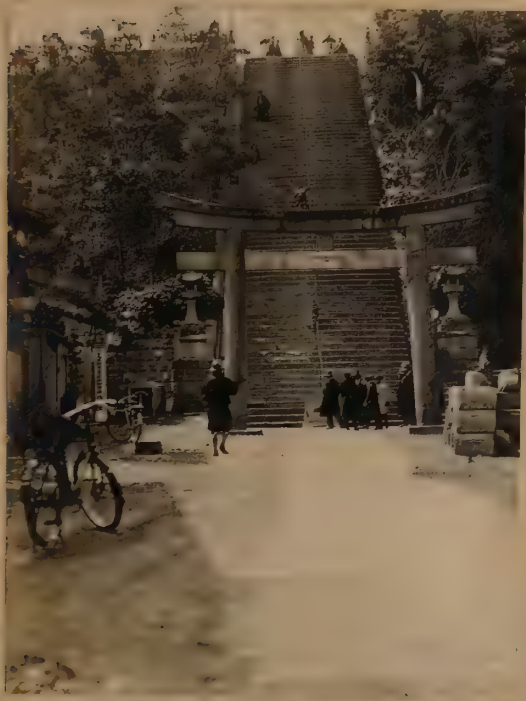
Negative #43194.

A slightly different view of the lady shown in the picture above. She appears to be satisfied and pleased at the experience.



Negative # 43195.

A rack with switches or dusters to brush the dust from one's shoes before entering the building, also a washer and water brushes with which to wash the mud from one's shoes before entering the building.



Negative #43196.

View of "otokazaka" the men's stairs to the top of Atago-yama. A small hill a short way to the north of Shiba Park, named after the higher Mount Tago at Kyoto.

Negative # 43196.



Negative #43197.

An attractive entrance way to a Japanese home on one of the busy streets of Tokyo, Japan.

We see many such entrances to Japanese homes here and there throughout the city.

Negative #43197.
An attractive entrance way.



Negative #43198.

Small wood casks hooped with bamboo. We find that not only are the small and medium size casks hooped in this way but also that large wine and soy-sauce casks are thus hooped.



#43199.

Shimizu Province

These Japanese beggars
with their heads covered
with baskets, stop before
store and house entrances
and play fife or horns,
soliciting ^{money} ~~alms~~.

Negative #43199.



Negative #43200. An attractive bamboo fence and
entrance planting to a house on one of the main streets
near Chiba park.

Negative #43201.



#43201. A Japanese wood cart filled with two large bamboo baskets for use in drying.

Negative #43202.

Foot rules and yard sticks
of bamboo, in front of a
Japanese shop.



#43202.



Negative #43203.

#43203.

street dooryard
planting and protection
which is simple, effective
and pleasing.

#43204.

A Japanese stripping bamboo
sheaths, from the cattle of
water to his right, into
strips. Sometimes this
material is used for wrap-
ping buds and grafts.



Negative #43204.



#43205.

This evergreen shrub has terminal white flower clusters (some shrubs with pink and some with white) is very attractive. Mr. Suyetake is standing to the left of a fine plant.

Negative #43205.



Negative #43206. A nice evergreen plant of this beautiful pink flowered shrub in full bloom.



negative #43207. The branches on the left have pink flowers, the one on the right white flowers. This is a valuable, handsome, early spring flowered shrub.

#43208.

View up winding stone steps leading to a small pagoda at the top of the small hill. Quite an attractive park view.



Negative #43208.



Negative #43207. A nearby view of another plant of this early flowering shrub.

#43210.

View along one of the drives in the park. In the foreground to the left is a Japanese magnolia and beyond it a short ways Forsythia.



Negative #43210.



Negative #43211.

#43211.

A fairly nearby view of a shrub about 10 feet tall with small racemes of yellow flowers which precede the leaves.



Negative #43212.



Negative #43213. A nearby view of a clump of dwarf bamboo about the base of a pine tree. A good under shrub. The leaves look to be injured. The edge for some little distance is brown. Kibiya Park.

#43214.

A nearby view of a dwarf bamboo showing its value as an under shrub. This is the same as that shown in #43213.



Negative #43214.



Negative #43215. A fairly nearby picture of a large stone surrounded on two ends and one side by a small growing bamboo which makes a good cover plant and might make good portage, see picture #43213, 43214.

#43216.

One of the cycamore trees in one of the two rows of street trees in the street which runs in front of the Imperial Hotel; for a close up see picture #43217.



Negative #43216.



#43217.

A nearby view of the tree protector shown in picture #43216.

#43216.

Negative #43217.

#43218.

A rather distant view of Ginkgo trees protected by bamboo and three pole braces along the street on the way to the Senkaido Building. See picture #43219.



Negative #43218.



Negative #43219. A nearby view of the bamboo and pole protectors shown in a distant view in picture #43220.

#43220.

A distant view of a young tree on the road to the Sankaido Building. There is a pole in the ground by the tree extending to the top & split pieces of bamboo are about 6' from 3 pole supports to which the tree is tied. See #43219.



Negative #43220.



#43221.

An attractive bamboo pannel at the side of the entrance to a Japanese house on a main street in the vacinity of shiba park. (none of the streets in Tokyo are Named).

Negative #43221.



Negative #43222. Mrs. J. H. Barnett standing beside a vendor's cart of flowers of various kinds, on a main street in the vicinity of shiba park. see #43223, 43228, 43229, 43230.



#43223. Japanese children about the vendor's flower cart shown in pictures 43222, 43228, 43229, 43230.

#43224.

Bamboo cut flower vases at a monument in a Japanese cemetery near Shiba Park. See 43225, 43226.



Negative #43224.



Negative #43225. Bamboo vases at both sides of the Granite slab in the field of the picture. See pictures 43224, 43226.

Negative #43225.

Another view somewhat closer-up than 43224-5 which shows more distinctly the bamboo vases. See the other pictures.



Negative #43226,



Negative # 43227.

View along a closely placed line of Japanese stone lanterns in an old cemetery at the base of "Atago-Yama", a small hill to the N. of, and near Shiba Park.



Negative #43228. Japanese children and one of the U. S. Department of Agricultural Expedition standing by a vender's cart of flowers on one of the principle streets of Tokyo, Japan.



Negative #43229. Japanese children about a flower venders cart on one of the streets of Tokyo, Japan. See #'s 43222, 43223, 43228, 43230.



Negative #43230. Japanese children about a flower venders cart on one of the principle streets of Tokyo, Japan. This is quite similar to the picture above, yet somewhat different. See #'s 43222, 43223, 43228, and 43230.

Weekly Itinerary Report.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

171

P. H. Dorsett & W. J. Morse Foreign Plant Introduction.
(Name) (Office)
From March 1, 1929 to March 2, 1929.

Date.	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed. (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited; and of departure from and return to headquarters. (Repeat in account)
Sunday,			
Monday,			
Tuesday,			
Wednesday,			
Thursday,			
Friday,			
March 1	Left San Francisco, California at 4:00 p. m. on S. S. Pres. Grant for Yokohama, Japan.		
Saturday,			
March 2	En route		

Address for succeeding week

Remarks:

NOTE.-This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

Weekly Itinerary Report.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

473

P. H. Bennett & F. L. Torre
(Name)Foreign Plant Introduction
(Office)

From March 3 to March 9, 1929.

Date.	Places where work was performed or expense incurred	Character of work performed. (Briefly give specific work)	Time of arrival at each point visited; and of departure from and return to headquarters. (Repeat in account)
Sunday. March 3	En route		
Monday. March 4	En route		
Tuesday. March 5	En route		
Wednesday. March 6	En route		
Thursday. March 7	At U. S. Experiment Station at Honolulu looking over experimental work during lay-over of boat, 9:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.		
Friday. March 8	En route		
Saturday. March 9	En route		

Address for succeeding week

Remarks:

NOTE.—This report should be initialed both by the Chief of the Office concerned and by the clerk preparing it from the data sent in by the field man.

Weekly Itinerary Report.

475

P. H. Dorsett & R. J. Hersee

Foreign Plant Introduction

March 10

March 16, 1939.

March 10 En route

March 11 En route

March 12 En route

March 13 En route

March 14 En route

March 15 En route

March 16 En route

P. H. Dorsett & W. S. Dorso

Foreign Plant Introduction.

March 17

March 23, 1929.

March 17

In route

March 18

Arrived Yokohama, Japan 12 noon. Getting baggage through customs. Left Yokohama 2:00 p. m. Arrived Tokyo 3:00 p. m.

March 19

Looking up place for headquarters and laboratory room.

March 20

Tokyo, Japan

Looking for places for headquarters and laboratory room. Meeting Agricultural Experts (Japanese.).

March 21

Tokyo, Japan

Inspecting and photographing Japanese flowers, trees and shrubs in flower in Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

March 22

Tokyo, Japan

Building shelves and bench in laboratory and storage room for official supplies.

March 23

Tokyo, Japan

Building shelves and bench in laboratory and store room for official supplies.

Weekly Itinerary Report.

P. H. Dorsett & H. J. Morse

Foreign Plant Introduction.

from March 24 to March 31, 1929.

Sunday	
March 24 Tokyo, Japan	Unpacking supplies and arranging official supplies.
Monday	
March 25 Tokyo, Japan	Unpacking supplies and arranging official supplies.
Tuesday	
March 26 Tokyo, Japan	Erecting dark room in laboratory for photographic work.
Wednesday	
March 27 Tokyo, Japan	Erecting dark room for official photographic work.
Thursday	
March 28 Tokyo, Japan	Equipping dark room for photographic work.
Friday	
March 29 Tokyo, Japan	Unpacking photographic supplies and arranging in darkroom.
Saturday	
March 30 Tokyo, Japan	Photographing trees, shrubs, and landscape work in Utsunomiya Park. Developing films in laboratory.
Sunday	
March 31 Tokyo, Japan	Photographing flowering shrubs and trees in Utsunomiya Park. Developing films in laboratory.

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STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY
ACCOUNTS RENDERED UNDER
AN ADVANCE OF FUNDS

March 31, 1929.
(Date)
Account of P. H. Bennett, under an advance of funds made
under travel authority No. 944-7, dated February 11, 1929, and under bond
dated _____

Amount of advance \$ 4,000.00

Expended and not previously reimbursed:

Date Submitted	Period Covered	Amount
<u>4/3/29.</u>	<u>3/13/31</u>	<u>\$ 210.83</u>
<u>Ant. account submitted 3/1/29</u>		<u>686.37</u>

TOTAL, \$ 897.20

Balance due United States kept in Natl. City Bank of N. Y. Tokyo, Japan. \$ 3,102.80

I CERTIFY that the foregoing is a correct statement of my account, that I will _____ continue in a travel
status until 1932 and that I will _____ have further need for this advance.

Signature _____

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem

Voucher No. _____
No. _____

MEMORANDUM

U. S. _____ Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry.
(Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

Appropriation: _____

THE UNITED STATES, Dr., To _____ P. H. Dornett
(Payee)

Address _____ Tokyo, Japan

Official Headquarters _____ Washington, D. C. Domicile _____ Residence _____

(For use of the Postal Service only)

For REIMBURSEMENT of travel and other expenses incurred in the discharge of official duty

from _____ March 18, 1929, _____, 19____, to _____ March 31, 1929, _____, 19____,

as per itemized statement within, under authority _____

L. A. No. 944-P

AMOUNT
Dollars Cents
NOTATIONS
(Payee must not use this column)

210 83

(Additional statements by Department, Bureau, or Establishment, if deemed necessary)

(ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION)

(Payee will NOT use this space)

Differences _____

Account verified; correct for _____ \$

(Signature or Initials) _____

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the above account and schedule annexed are just and true in all respects; that the distances for which charge is made have been actually and necessarily traveled on the dates therein specified; that the amounts as charged, other than for per diem in lieu of subsistence, have been actually paid by me for travel and other expenses incurred on official business only; that no part of the account has been paid by the United States, but the full amount is justly due; that all expenditures included in said account other than my own personal travel expenses were made under prior authority therefor or under urgent or unforeseen public necessity; that it was not, for reasons stated herein, feasible to have payment made for such expenditures by a disbursing officer of the United States, and that expenses for which no vouchers were obtained were made under such circumstances as to render the taking of vouchers impracticable.

MEMORANDUM—
DO NOT SIGN

Payee _____ Title _____ Agricultural Explorer.

(To be used at discretion of Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

Recommended for approval:

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me at _____
this _____ day of _____, 192

Signature _____

(Immediate Supervising Official)

Title _____

I certify that the services have been performed and the expenses incurred as stated in the above account, except as noted; that they were necessary and proper; that the annexed statement has been examined, and that the amounts claimed are just and reasonable, except as noted.

Approved for \$ _____ 210.83

MEMORANDUM—DO NOT SIGN

Title _____

Paid by { Check No. _____, dated _____, 19____, for \$ _____ (on Treasurer of the United States in favor of payee named above)
Cash, \$ _____, on _____, 19____ Signature of payee _____

MEMORANDUM—DO NOT SIGN
10-1664a

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

DATE 1939	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
March 18	Mr. Knowles L. Myerson, Radiogram	1		4 93	
18	Tips on U. S. Government grant for the 1st to 18th San Francisco, Cal. to Yokohama, Japan: Deck chair			1 00	
	Tip to Deck boy			1 00	
	Cabin boy			6 00	
	Dining-room boy			6 00	
	Bath-room boy			2 00	
	Bell boy			1 00	
	pieces official baggage			50	
	Hotel boy at Tokyo, handling 5/				
	TOTAL in U. S. Gold \$22.43				
March 20	storage space, 24 hrs. @ Y. 6. per hr. Cab, official, inspecting lab. &			Yen 15 00	
20	20 pos. 5/8"x 12"x 12' @ Y.60			12 00	
"	" " 5/8"x3"x12' " .18			3 60	
14	" 2"x2"x6' " .15			2 10	
2	" 2"x4"x6' " .30			60	
2	" 2"x4"x12' " .80			1 60	
20	" 5/8"x9"x12' " .42			3 40	
	6 lbs. Nails " .20			1 20	
	and lumber for shelving 4 dark room				
25	9 " " " .20. nails /			1. 80	
"	Broom, official use,			1 70	
"	Dust pan, " "			20	
"	70 Photo. prints 3"x4", official .10			7 00	
	Hotel, Tokyo, @ Y.50 each, official.				
26	transfer 15 trunks from steamer to/ This + trunk trans. made 3/18/39.			47 50	
	4 pos. official hand baggage @ Y.80/ baggage, hotel to lab. & storage (cankaido)			3 20	
	Trans. Mar. 23, of 20 pos. official/ (Y.60)			12 00	
	Cab, official business in Tokyo, 1 hr.			5 00	
	4 pos. 5/8"x12"x12' shelving @ Y.60. offic.			2 40	

CABLEGRAM

S. S. President Grant,
March 2, 1929.

Knowles A. Nyerson,

Agriculture, Washington.

No instructions relative disposition trees,
persimmon seed and scions.

Dorsett & Morse.

Charge \$4.93.

Form 4b.

Approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury
May 28, 1914.

SUBVOUCHER FOR MEALS AND LODGING.

No. _____

\$ _____

City or Town, _____

To be completely filled in before signature by payee,
and there must not be any erasure or
other alteration whatever.

Name of Hotel, _____

Date _____, 191____

RECEIVED IN CASH OF _____

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE _____ and _____ Dollars,
100

for MEALS and LODGING from _____, 191____, to

_____, 191____, inclusive.

Time covered, _____ day____, at \$ _____ per day.

If charge for fractional part of day is greater in
proportion, it must be explained HEREUNDER.

I certify the foregoing to be correct.

(Signature) _____

(DO NOT SIGN IN DUPLICATE.)

(Title) _____

USE ONE SIDE ONLY.

	Official postage			50	485
27	2 pos. lab. 2"x4"x12" @ Y.20			1 40	
	2 rolls roofing paper for dark room Y.4.00			8 00	
	1 table second hand about 27"x40" office.			5 00	
	1 " " " " " "			6 00	
	2 chairs " " official Y2.00			4 00	
	2 " " " " " Y1.50			3 00	
	1 " " " " " "			10 00	
29	1 galvanized bucket "			63	
	1 small sprinkling can "			40	
	small ext. taces			03	
	6 yds. cloth for photo. background Y1.00			6 00	
	3 curtain rollers @ Y.83			2 49	
	36 ft. electric wire @.06			2 16	
	1 combination electric socket			75	
	1 roll electric tape, official			30	
	1 40 watt electric globe "			50	
	1 box staples "			15	
	2 porcelain insulators " Y.02			04	
31	Rent of lab. & storage room (Sensaido) 2			26 10	
	Man for cleaning office 24-31			1 70	
	Interpreter, official business, for				
	5 hrs. @ Y1.00 per hr.			5 00	
	Total in Yen, Japanese currency			209 25	
	Exchange rate @ 44 7/8				
	Value in U. S. currency			9390	
	Value in U. S. currency from above			2243	
	per diem allowance from noon March 18				
	to 31 inc. 13 1/2 days at 47.00		94 50		
	TOTALS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)			210 83	
	TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet)				

[illegible]

MEMORANDUM OF TRAVEL PERFORMED UPON TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS
(To be used at discretion of Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

(To be used at discretion of Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY
ACCOUNTS RENDERED UNDER
AN ADVANCE OF FUNDS

Account of _____
under travel authority No. _____, dated _____, 1929,
under an advance of funds made _____, and under bond
dated _____
Amount of advance _____
Expended and not previously reimbursed: _____

Date Submitted	Period Covered	Amount
3/1/29	2/18-3/1/29	\$ 534.35
4/1/29	3/18-3/31/29	122.75
TOTAL, \$		657.10

Balance due United States kept in _____, \$ 312.30
I CERTIFY that the foregoing is a correct statement of my account, that I will
continue in a travel _____ have further need for this advance.
and that I will _____ status until _____

Signature _____

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem

Voucher No. _____
No. _____

MEMORANDUM

PAID BY

(For use of Paying Office)

U. S. _____
(Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

Appropriation: _____

THE UNITED STATES, Dr., To _____

Address _____
American Consulate, Tokyo, Japan.

Official Headquarters _____ Domicile _____ Residence _____

(For use of the Postal Service only)

For REIMBURSEMENT of travel and other expenses incurred in the discharge of official duty

from March 18, 1924, to March 31, 1924,

as per itemized statement within, under authority _____

AMOUNT

Dollars Cents

NOTATIONS

(Payee must not use this column)

\$ 129 35

(Additional statements by Department,
Bureau, or Establishment,
if deemed necessary)

(ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION)

(Payee will NOT use this space)

Differences _____

Account verified; correct for \$ _____

(Signature or Initials) _____

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the above account and schedule annexed are just and true in all respects; that the distances for which charge is made have been actually and necessarily traveled on the dates therein specified; that the amounts as charged, other than for per diem in lieu of subsistence, have been actually paid by me for travel and other expenses incurred on official business only; that no part of the account has been paid by the United States, but the full amount is justly due; that all expenditures included in said account other than my own personal travel expenses were made under prior authority therefor or under urgent or unforeseen public necessity; that it was not, for reasons stated herein, feasible to have payment made for such expenditures by a disbursing officer of the United States, and that expenses for which no vouchers were obtained were made under such circumstances as to render the taking of vouchers impracticable.

MEMORANDUM—
DO NOT SIGN

Payee W. J. Mores

Title _____

(To be used at discretion of Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

Recommended for approval:

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me at
this _____ day of _____, 1924

Signature _____
(Immediate Supervising Official)

Title _____

I certify that the services have been performed and the expenses incurred as stated in the above account, except as noted; that they were necessary and proper; that the annexed statement has been examined, and that the amounts claimed are just and reasonable, except as noted.

Approved for \$ 129.35

MEMORANDUM—DO NOT SIGN

Title _____

Paid by { Check No. _____, dated _____, 19____, for \$ _____ { on Treasurer of the United States
{ Cash, \$ _____, on _____, 19____ { in favor of payee named above
Signature of payee _____

[illegible]

